NEW

Grammar Time

4



PEARSON
Longman

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with CD-ROM

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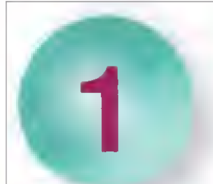
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NEW

Grammar Time 4

Contents



have got, possessive adjectives and pronouns, *whose*

What are you doing?

fashion

1

2

Peter: Hi, Harry! Where are you?
Harry: I'm… er…in a shop.
Peter: What are you doing?
Harry: I'm buying something.
Peter: But it's Friday. We usually go to the cinema on Friday.
Harry: Well, I'm doing my shopping today. What are you doing?
Peter: I'm standing right behind you!

I'm buying something.

This is a surprise for you, you know! I'm buying your birthday present!

3

fashion

4

Good. I want the black T-shirt, then. I don't like the brown one!

1 **Complete the tables.**

▶ Look at the spelling rules on page 139.

Present simple			
Positive	I / You / We / They		go
	He / She / It		goes
Negative	I / You / We / They	……………… not (don't)	go
	He / She / It	……………… not (doesn't)	

Questions		
Do	I / you / we / they	go?
Does	he / she / it	

Present continuous			
Positive	I	……………… ('m)	going
	He / She / It	is (………………)	
	We / You / They	……………… ('re)	
Negative	I	am not (………………)	going
	He / She / It	……………… (isn't)	
	We / You / They	……………… (aren't)	

Questions		
Am	I	
Is	he / she / it	………………?
Are	you / we / they	

2 Read the information.

Present simple
Use
We use the present simple to talk about:
- habits, things that we do regularly.

We usually go to the park after school.
- facts, things that are always or usually true:

  My sister works in a bookshop.
  The Earth goes round the sun.

Time expressions
- We often use these time expressions with the present simple:
  in September, in the morning/afternoon/evening on Mondays/Tuesdays
  every day/week/month, once/twice/three times a week/month/year
- These time expressions come at the beginning or end of the sentence.
  Every weekend we visit our cousins.
  My dad starts work at eight every day.
- We also use adverbs of frequency (*always, usually, often, sometimes, never*) with the present simple. They come **before** the main verb.
  Peter never tidies his room.
  Do you always get up at seven?

And **after** the verb *be*.
I'm never late for school.
He isn't usually busy on Sundays.

Present continuous
Use
We use the present continuous to talk about:
- something that is happening now:
  Sam and Alex are watching TV.
- temporary situations:
  Fred's staying with his aunt this weekend.

Time expressions
We often use these time expressions with the present continuous:
now, right now, at the moment, today
this week/month/year, these days.
She's doing her homework at the moment.

Present simple and present continuous
Compare these examples:
He usually does his homework in the evening. (A habit. Use the present simple.)
He's doing his homework. (This is happening now. Use the present continuous.)

3 Complete with the present simple.

1 Harry often ..goes.......................... to the park after school. (go)
2 My brother .... meat. (not eat)
3 Where ....? (your cousins / live)
4 Beth .... articles for *TeenLink*. (write)
5 .... on Saturdays? (your parents / work)
6 What time .... in the morning? (you / get up)
7 I .... to the theatre very often. (not go)

4 Complete with the present continuous.

1 Stop that noise! I ...'m trying................... to do my homework! (try)
2 Dave and Brian want to go home. They .... a good time. (not have)
3 Why ....? (you / laugh)
4 .... to us? (that girl / talk)
5 Vicky .... for her test. She's at the sports centre. (not study)
6 Harry's in his room. He .... a report for *TeenLink*. (write)

1

5 Complete with *every day* or *at the moment.*

1 Beth's tidying her room at the moment .
2 Harry gets up early ....
3 Mr and Mrs Davis are watching TV ....
4 Peter goes to the park ....
5 Beth drinks a glass of milk ....
6 Lucy's playing the violin ....

6 Read and write.

On Monday afternoon
Harry – edit '*TeenLink*'
Lucy – do homework
Mrs Hardy – go to the gym
Peter – play football
Beth – study Spanish
Mr Davis – run in the park

Today
Harry – listen to new CD
Lucy – watch film on TV
Mrs Hardy – visit friend
Peter – read book
Beth – write story
Mr Davis – cook dinner

1 On Monday afternoon, Harry usually edits 'TeenLink' but today he is listening to his new CD .
2 On Monday afternoon, Lucy .... but today ....
3 On Monday afternoon, Mrs Hardy .... but today ....
4 On Monday afternoon, Peter .... but today ....
5 On Monday afternoon, Beth .... but today ....
3 On Monday afternoon, Mr Davis .... but today ....

7 Read the information.

State verbs

We usually use the present simple, not the present continuous with state verbs.
Here are some common state verbs:
believe, belong, cost, feel, hate, have (= possess), *hear, know, like, love, need, prefer, remember, see, smell, taste, think, understand, want*

I don't believe you! ✔ ~~*I'm not believing you.*~~
What do you want? ✔ ~~*What are you wanting?*~~
Does he have a bike? ✔ ~~*Is he having a bike?*~~

6 Circle the correct answer.

1 Bella loves / is loving milk.
2 Why do you look / are you looking at me?
3 Do you remember / Are you remembering my friend Nikki?
4 Be quiet! I watch / I'm watching the news!
5 Cosmo hates / is hating dogs.
6 Listen to me! I talk / I'm talking to you!
7 What's this? What do you do / are you doing?
8 I'm sorry, I don't understand / I'm not understanding.

9 Complete with the present simple or present continuous.

1 **A:** What [1] *are you doing* .... (you / do)?
B: [2] .... (make) some sandwiches. Jen's here – and we're both really hungry!
A: Oh. Well, I [3] .... (go) to the supermarket. [4] .... (you / need) anything?
B: Yes. Could you get us some orange juice? No, wait. Jen [5] .... (not like) orange juice – can you get us two cans of cola?
A: OK.

2 **A:** I [6] .... (not understand) how this program works. Can you help me?
B: I'm sorry, I can't. I'm late. Tim [7] .... (wait) for me downstairs. Ask Dad to help you. He's in the living room – he [8] .... (read) his newspaper.
A: Dad can't help me. He [9] .... (not know) anything about computers!

10 Read and complete with the present simple or present continuous.

TeenLink

Star News by Beth Banks

Jennifer Cash, the famous pop star, is in our town! The 18-year-old singer [1] *is staying* .... (stay) at the Fairview Hotel near the lake for a few days with her family. 'I [2] .... (not work) at the moment', Jennifer says. 'I [3] .... just .... (enjoy) my free time!' When she's at work, Jennifer [4] .... (have) a busy day. She [5] .... (usually / get up) at seven o'clock in the morning and she [6] .... (run) in the park for one hour. Then she [7] .... (spend) all day at the studio with her band. 'I [8] .... (usually / not have) enough time for myself!' she says 'But now that I'm on holiday, I [9] .... (take) riding lessons. Oh, and the hotel chef [10] .... (teach) me how to make chocolate brownies. I [11] .... (love) cooking!'

Writing practice

11 Write about your favourite film star / pop star. Use some of these ideas and your own ideas.

- work on a new film / TV series / album
- read / write a book
- spend a few days in ... / with ...
- take ... lessons
- learn how to play (the guitar / golf)

STAR NEWS

by ....

....

....

....

....

2 Past simple, *used to*

Past simple





A Real Surprise! by Peter Davis

A few days ago Mr Stafford, a Maths teacher, answered his front door. There was a man at the door. He had a notebook in his hand and he said: 'Did you teach at Welbourne Primary School thirty years ago?'
Mr Stafford nodded.
'Well, this is for you!' said the stranger and gave him the notebook.
'My name's Henry Craig and I used to be your pupil. I was very naughty one day and you told me to write, 'I will behave better in class' 1,000 times in my notebook. Soon after that my family moved to France and I never gave it to you. Well, here it is now! I'm sorry it took so long!'

1 **Complete the tables.**

Statements			
Positive		**Regular**	**Irregular**
	I / You / He / She / It / We / They	answered call.........	went left
Negative	I / You / He / She / It / We / They	did .... (didn't)	answer / go

Questions			
		Regular verbs	**Irregular verbs**
Did	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	answer?	go?

Short answers		
Yes,	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	did.
No,		....

Wh- questions				
			Regular	**Irregular**
When	did	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	answer? call?	go? leave?

▶ Look at the spelling rules on page 140.

2 Read the information.

Use

We use the past simple to talk about:

- an action that started and finished in the past. We usually say when it happened.
  I phoned Bob last night.
  We bought a new car two months ago.
- situations that were true in the past.
  They lived in this house ten years ago.
  Mrs Smith worked in this bank two years ago.
- past habits.
  My grandad travelled a lot when he was young.

Form

- To form the past simple of regular verbs, we add *-ed* or *-d* to the main verb.
  start → *started* *cry* → *cried*
  stop → *stopped* *like* → *liked*
- Irregular verbs don't form the past simple with *-ed*. Each irregular verb is different.
  go → went run → ran
  give → gave take → took

- In negative sentences and questions, we use *did/didn't* and the infinitive. We don't use the past simple form of the verb.
  They didn't come with us. ✔
  ~~*They didn't came with us.*~~
  Did you like the film? ✔
  ~~*Did you liked the film?*~~
- The past simple of *be* is *was/were*.
  Remember: we don't use *did/didn't* with *was/were*.
  I was at home at eight o'clock.
  He wasn't at the party last night.
  Where were you?

Time expressions

- We often use these time expressions with the past simple:
  yesterday, yesterday morning/afternoon/evening two hours/days/weeks/months/years ago last week/month/year/Friday/night, in 2007/January
  Did you see Jane last night?
  My uncle bought this house in 1999.

3 Complete the table with the past simple form of the verbs in the box. Write each verb in the correct column.

~~come~~ ~~dance~~ drop forget keep know like stay study swim take tidy travel try understand write

4 Complete with the past simple.

1 Mr Stafford ..*taught*...... at Welbourne Primary School. (teach)
2 Henry .... his notebook to his teacher. (give)
3 Matt .... an hour ago. (phone)
4 Liz .... with us yesterday. (come)
5 There .... fifty people at the party on Saturday. (be)
6 The game .... ten minutes ago. (start)
7 We .... the house at half past eight. (leave)
8 Irene .... to Germany in 2005. (move)

Regular verbs	Irregular verbs
danced	*came*
....	....
....	....
....	....
....	....
....	....
....	....
....	....

5 Correct the sentences.

1 Peter and Harry went to a restaurant on Saturday afternoon.
They didn't go to a restaurant. They went to an Internet café.

2 She sent him a letter.
.... an e-mail.

3 George bought a new computer last month.
.... a printer.

4 We gave him a book for his birthday.
.... a CD-ROM.

5 Maria downloaded a game from their website.
.... some photographs.

6 He gave us his phone number.
.... his e-mail address.

6 Read and complete with the past simple.

Last Friday it [1] was (be) Guy Fawkes night and there [2] .... (be) a big fireworks display in the park. Everybody [3] .... (watch) it. Lucy and Sophie [4] .... (go) to the display together. They [5] .... (have) a great time!

Peter [6] .... (visit) every food stall and he [7] .... (buy) something at each one. He [8] .... (eat) six toffee apples!

Harry [9] .... (take) photos for *TeenLink* and Beth [10] .... (interview) some people for her article.

Cosmo and Bella [11] .... (not go) to the park. Cats hate fireworks! Cosmo [12] .... (stay) under Harry's bed and he [13] .... (not come out) until the fireworks [14] .... (stop)!

7 Complete the questions and write answers about the text in Exercise 6.

1 Did Lucy stay at home last Friday? (stay)
No, she didn't. She went to the park

2 .... Sophie .... the fireworks? (like)
Yes, she did

3 .... Peter .... any food? (buy)
....

4 .... Harry .... six toffee apples? (eat)
....

5 .... Beth .... to some people? (talk)
....

6 .... Cosmo and Bella .... go to the park? (go)
....

8 Write questions. Use the past simple.

1 **A:** *Where did they go* ? (where / they / go)
B: To Italy, I think.
2 **A:** .... ? (what time / you / get up / on Sunday)
B: At 10.30.
3 **A:** .... ? (why / he / leave)
B: Because he was tired.
4 **A:** .... ? (when / she / call / you)
B: Last Tuesday.
5 **A:** .... ? (where / you / be / at eight)
B: I was at home.
6 **A:** .... ? (how many / tickets / you / get)
B: Two. One for me and one for my sister.
7 **A:** .... ? (what / Tom / say)
B: I don't know. I wasn't there.

9 Complete the tables.

used to

Statements

Positive	I / You / He / She / It / We / They	used to		play tennis. live here.
Negative	I / You / He / She / It / We / They	did not (................)	use to	play tennis.

Questions

Did	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	use to	play tennis?

Short answers

Yes, No,	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	did. ....

***Wh-* questions**

What Where	did	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	use to	play? live?

10 Read the information.

Use

- We use *used to* to talk about past habits, or situations and states that were true in the past but are not true now.
  My mother used to get up late on Sundays when she was a child.
  I didn't use to like pizza very much, but now I love it.

Form

- In positive sentences, we use *used to* + infinitive.
- In negative sentences and questions we use *did/didn't* + *use to* + infinitive.
  My grandad used to live in that house.
  We didn't use to go out very often. ✔
  ~~*We didn't used to go out very often.*~~

2

11 Complete with *used to.*

1 My grandmother ..*used to be*.................. a teacher. (be)
2 Mr Anderson .... in a bank but now he works in an office. (work)
3 My sister .... milk, but now she drinks a glass every morning. (not / drink)
4 .... a lot when he was a baby? (Tommy / cry)
5 When we lived in London, I .... by bus. (travel)
6 What .... in your free time, Grandma? (you / do)
7 We .... to the cinema once a week, but now we don't. (go)
8 Kelly .... comedies, but now she loves them. (not / like)

12 Look at the information about Mrs Hardy and write sentences with *used to.*

	20 years ago	Now
have long hair	✔	✗
listen to rock music	✔	✗
play chess	✗	✔
go to parties	✔	✗
drive a car	✗	✔
get up early	✗	✔

1 *She didn't use to have long hair twenty years ago but she has long hair now*.................
2 ....
3 ....
4 ....
5 ....
6 ....

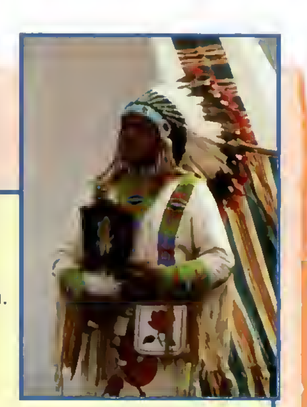
13 Read, choose and write. Use *used to.*

eat fight hunt live ~~live~~ make move travel

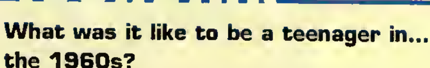
TeenLink

The Plains Indians by Harry Davis

Did you know?
The Plains Indians [1] *used to live*.................. in North America.
They [2] .... buffalos.
They [3] .... in tents.
They [4] .... on horses.
They [5] .... clothes out of animal skin.
They [6] .... with bows and arrows.
They [7] .... to large camps in the summer.
They [8] .... meat, fish and corn.



14 Read and write. Use the past simple.





What was it like to be a teenager in... the 1960s?

Beth Banks 1 ..*talked*...... (talk) to our head teacher, Mr Bostock:
'When I was a teenager, in the 1960s, many things were different. First of all, we 2 .... (not have) any MP3 players! We 3 .... (have) big black vinyl records and we 4 .... (carry) them from one house to the other when we 5 .... (want) to listen to music with our friends. We were very careful with them because they 6 .... (scratch) easily and then the sound was horrible! There were no computers, no Internet and no e-mails in the 1960's – we 7 .... (send) letters by post. I 8 .... (have) a cousin in Australia and he sometimes 9 .... (write) to me. His letters usually 10 .... (arrive) after two or three weeks!
We also 11 .... (sit) in front of the TV at the same time, on the same day every week and 12 .... (watch) our favourite shows because there were no video or DVD recorders back then!'.

Writing practice

15 Use the prompts and write a biography of Walt Disney.

1 Walt Disney / be / an extraordinary man
2 he / have / a great talent for drawing
3 he / study / drawing and photography at the McKinley High School in Chicago
4 Walt / go / to Hollywood and soon he / become / successful
5 Roy Disney, Walt's brother, / be / his business manager
6 Walt / make / the first cartoon film, *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*, in 1932
7 he / produce / *Pinocchio*, *Fantasia*, *Dumbo* and *Bambi* after *Snow White*
8 Walt / build / a huge amusement park, Disneyland, near Los Angeles
9 Disneyland / open / in 1955
10 Walt Disney / die / in Los Angeles in 1966

Walt Disney was an extraordinary man.
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....

3 Past continuous and past simple



TeenLink

TRUE STORIES
A Friendly Attack
by Rick Grady

One afternoon last summer, I was playing football with some friends at the park while my brother was walking our dog. It was a warm afternoon, but the sky was full of dark grey clouds. My best friend, Simon, and I were playing for the same team. While Simon was running with the ball, I fell on top of him by mistake. He lost the ball. Simon got really angry and shouted at me. We were still arguing about it when it began to rain very hard. Then there was a bright flash of lightning and, a few moments later, a loud peal of thunder – it was a thunderstorm! I tried to run home but my knee hurt from the fall, so I stood under a big oak tree to get out of the rain. I called my brother on my mobile to see if he was OK. While I was talking on the phone, someone grabbed me and pulled me away from the tree. I fell on the ground. When I opened my eyes, Simon was standing over me. 'You idiot!' he yelled. I was shocked. I couldn't believe my best friend was still so angry with me! It was just a silly football game! Then another flash of lightning hit the big oak tree. When I turned round, I saw a big black patch of burned grass right under it. 'I was standing there only a few moments ago!' I said. 'You idiot!' Simon answered. 'Don't you know it is dangerous to stand under a tree or use a mobile phone in a thunderstorm?' So, now I know that my friend wasn't angry with me. He just wanted to save my life!

1 Complete the tables.

Past continuous

Statements			
Positive	I / He / She / It	was	
	We / You / They	were	playing.
Negative	I / He / She / It	was not (wasn't)	walk......... .
	We / You / They	were not (.................)	

Questions		
....	I / he / she / it	play ....?
Were	you / we / they	walking?

Short answers
Yes, I / he / she / it was. No, I / he / she / ....
Yes, you / we / they .... No, you / we / they weren't.

Wh- questions			
Where	was were	I / he / she / it you / we / they	going?

▶ Look at the spelling rules on page 140.

2 Read the information.

We use the past continuous to talk about:

- an action that was in progress at a specific time in the past.
  We were having lunch at one o'clock yesterday.
  I was sleeping at half past nine.
- two actions that were in progress at the same time in the past. In this case, we use *while* with the past continuous.
  While Becky was watching TV, I was doing my homework.
  Dad was reading his newspaper while mum was making dinner.

3 Look at the table and write sentences in the past continuous. Then complete the table and write about you.

At eight o'clock last night ...

	Tanya	Bill	Ray and Bob	Me
do homework	✗	✔	✗	....
listen to music	✗	✗	✔	....
watch TV	✔	✗	✗	....
have dinner	✔	✗	✔	....
sleep	✗	✗	✗	....

1 Tanya / listen / to music ..*Tanya wasn't listening to music*..
2 Bill / do / his homework ....
3 Ray and Bob / watch / TV ....
4 Tanya / have / dinner ....
5 Ray and Bob / listen / to music ....
6 Bill / sleep ....
7 I / do / my homework ....
8 I / watch / TV ....

4 Look, choose and complete the sentences.

eat his dinner   talk on the phone   watch TV   ~~read a book~~   play   wash the car

What were they doing last Sunday at 4 o'clock?

1 Lucy ..*was reading a book*..........
2 Mrs Hardy ....
3 Peter and Harry ....
4 Mr Hardy ....
5 Beth and Bella ....
6 Cosmo ....



5 Look at the picture in Exercise 4. Then cover it. Ask and answer questions.

Last Sunday at 4 o'clock …

1 Cosmo / play / with a toy mouse?
Was Cosmo playing with a toy mouse? .... *No, he wasn't. He was eating his dinner* ....

2 Lucy / watch TV?
....

3 Mrs Hardy / wash the car?
....

4 Peter and Harry / do their homework?
....

5 Mr Hardy / drink tea?
....

6 Beth / listen to music?
....

6 Complete with the past continuous.

A: 1 *Were you working*........ on your History project at noon yesterday? (you / work)
B: No, I 2 .... I 3 .... a DVD. (watch)

A: While you 4 .... (study) for your test, we 5 .... ready for the party. (get)
B: I know!

A: 6 .... talking to you? (Suzie / talk)
B: No. She 7 .... (not / talk) to me, she 8 ....! (sing)

A: Where 9 ....? (the boys / go)
B: To the park, I think.

A: Did Emma help you?
B: No! She went out while I 10 .... (tidy) the room!

7 Complete the tables.

Past continuous		Past simple
Long action		**Short action**
He .... watching TV They .... talking	when	I left. we went to bed.

Past continuous		Past simple
Long action		**Short action**
While	I .... having breakfast, we .... waiting for the bus,	the phone rang. it started to rain.

8 Read the information.

- We can use the past simple and past continuous together, to talk about an action that happened while another action was in progress.
  We use the past continuous for the long action, the action that was in progress.
  We use the past simple for the shorter action.
  He was watching TV when I left.
- We often use *when* before the past simple (before the shorter action).
  They were talking when I went to bed.
  When I got up this morning, it was raining.
- We can also use *while* before the past continuous (before the longer action).
  While we were waiting for the bus, it started to rain.
  The phone rang while I was having breakfast.

Be careful! We use:

when + past simple: *I was having lunch when the phone rang.*
while + past continuous: *The phone rang while I was having lunch.*

Remember!

- When we talk about actions that happened one after the other, we use the past simple for both actions: Compare:
  I got up at seven and had breakfast at eight.
  When I got up, my brother was having breakfast.
- When we talk about actions that were in progress at the same time, we use the past continuous for both actions.
  Compare:
  While I was listening to my new CD, my sister was writing an e-mail to her friend.
  I was listening to my new CD when my sister came back.

9 Complete with the past simple or past continuous.

1 Tim *was getting*................ ready for school when I got up. (get)
2 Georgia was having a shower when we .... out. (go)
3 .... when you left the house this morning? (it / rain)
4 She was talking to Luke when Pete .... in. (come)
5 I was reading a comic when I .... asleep. (fall)
6 When I .... her, she was doing her homework. (phone)

10 Complete with the past simple or past continuous.

1 Mike and Sarah *were waiting*.............. (wait) for us when we ...*got*.......... (get) to the cinema.
2 I .... (get) ready for bed when I .... (hear) a strange noise.
3 My mum .... (live) in London when she .... (meet) my dad.
4 What .... (you / do) when I .... (ring) you this morning?
5 When I .... (see) them, they .... (go) to the sports centre.
6 She .... (make) a cake for her brother's birthday when she .... (cut) her finger.

11 Circle the correct answer.

1 Was it snowing when / while you went to bed last night?
2 When / While I was walking home, I found £50 in the street.
3 I wasn't sleeping when / while he came back.
4 I found your keys when / while I was tidying the living room.
5 Fred phoned when / while you were sleeping.
6 We were having lunch when / while the fire started.
7 I saw an accident when / while I was waiting for the bus this morning.
8 When / While I walked into the room, Dave was reading my diary!

12 Complete with the past simple or past continuous.

1 The film ..started.................... (start) at eight and ..finished.................... (finish) at ten.
2 .... (you / study) when I .... (call) you last night?
3 While we .... (walk) to school, we .... (see) Kim and Amy.
4 He .... (get up), ... (have) breakfast and .... (go) to work.
5 It was eleven o'clock. I .... (have) a bath and Pam .... (write) an e-mail to her friend.
6 She .... (close) the door, ... (take off) her jacket and .... (sit down) on the sofa.
7 I .... (lose) my watch while I .... (swim).
8 At 5.30 yesterday afternoon, Peter .... (do) his homework and Lucy .... (have) a French lesson.

13 Complete with the past simple or past continuous.

It was late on a Friday afternoon and Mr Jules 1 ..was walking.............. (walk) home from work. There was a big lorry outside his block of flats. 'Somebody's moving house', he 2 .... (think).

He 3 .... (stand) outside the front door when he 4 .... (see) two men at the door. They 5 .... (carry) a huge TV. Mr Jules 6 .... (hold) the door open for them, they 7 .... (thank) him and they 8 .... (carry) the TV to the lorry.

Then, Mr Jules 9 .... (go) upstairs to his flat on the second floor.

While he 10 .... (look) for his keys, he 11 .... (notice) that his door was open.

He 12 .... (remember) the two men with the TV and he nearly 13 .... (faint)!

The two men were thieves and the TV they 14 .... (carry) was his TV!

14 Complete the questions with one word. Then write true answers.

1 What .... you doing at ten o'clock last night?
....
2 .... you watch TV on Sunday afternoon?
....
3 What .... your best friend doing while you were having lunch yesterday?
....
4 .... you sleeping at six o'clock on Sunday morning?
....
5 Was it raining .... you got up this morning?
....
6 What time .... you go to bed last night?
....

Writing practice

15 Complete with the past simple or past continuous. Then put the paragraphs in the correct order.

[1]
Last Saturday, Mr Fry 1 *drove* .... (drive) to the centre of the town. He 2 .... (park) his car and 3 .... (walk) into a bookshop.

[ ]
A police officer 4 .... (tell) him: 'While the thief 5 .... (drive), your parrot suddenly 6 .... (shout): 'Stop! Police!'. The man was so scared that he 7 .... (stop) the car and 8 .... (get) out. A police car 9 .... (see) him while he 10 .... (run) in the street and 11 .... (arrest) him!

[ ]
While he 12 .... (pay) for his books a man with a black mask over his head 13 .... (get into) Mr Fry's car and 14 .... (drive) away. Mr Fry 15 .... (see) him and he 16 .... (run) after him. Then he 17 .... (remember) that Lucky, his pet parrot was on the back seat. He 18 ....decide to go to the police station. While he 19 .... (pay) the taxi driver he 20 .... (see) his car – it was in the police car park!

Use your English (Units 1–3)

1 Complete with the present simple or present continuous.

1 Harry ..*doesn't want*.......... to go out tonight. (not want)
2 What's the matter? Why .... ? (Betty / cry)
3 .... pop music? (you / like)
4 Let's go home. I .... a good time. (not have)
5 No, thanks. I .... any help. (not need)
6 We .... with our grandparents this weekend. (stay)
7 What time .... work? (your mum / usually / finish)

2 What did Beth do on Saturday? Look and write sentences in the past simple.

1 buy a birthday present for Peter ✔
2 call Harry ✗
3 write an article for *TeenLink* ✔
4 go to the supermarket ✗
5 download Larry Walter's new song ✔
6 tidy my room ✗
7 wash my new jeans ✗
8 meet Peter at the station at six o'clock ✔

1 *She bought a birthday present for Peter*..
2 ....
3 ....
4 ....
5 ....
6 ....
7 ....
8 ....

3 Complete the sentences. Use *used to*.

1 When I was nine, I ..*used to live*.............. in a very small village. (live)
2 In my free time, I .... to music or play the piano. (listen)
3 I .... many friends. (not have)
4 I .... very often. (not go out)
5 My brother and I .... basketball in the park every Saturday. (play)
6 What about you? What .... in your free time when you were nine? (you / do)

4 Complete with the past simple or past continuous.

1 **A:** What *were you doing* .... (you / do) when I *phoned* .... (phone) you last night?
B: I *was getting* .... (get) ready for bed.

2 **A:** .... (Pete and Emma / wait) for you when you .... (get) there?
B: Yes, they .... Ben .... (be) with them, too.

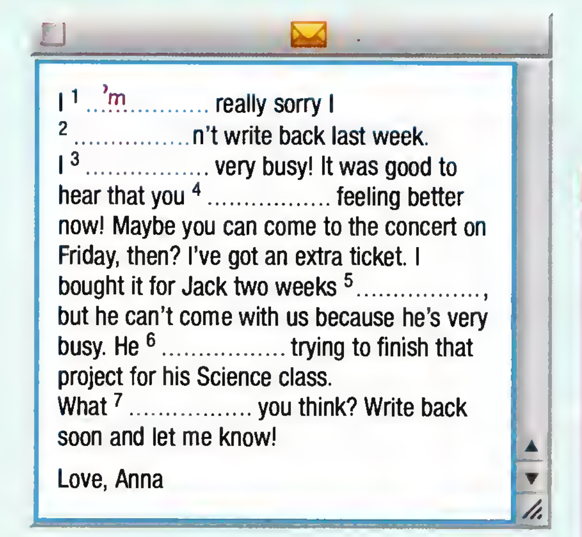
3 **A:** Ian .... (break) his leg while he .... (play) football.
B: I know. Sarah .... (tell) me last night.

4 **A:** .... (Carl / go) home when you .... (see) him this morning?
B: No, he .... He .... (talk) to Emma – he was outside the supermarket.

5 **A:** When Mrs Cooper .... (walk) into the classroom, the boys .... (read) a comic!
B: Oh no! What .... (Mrs Cooper / say)?

6 **A:** Becky .... (ring) while I .... (have) a shower last night.
B: I know. I .... (pick up) the phone, remember?

5 Complete with one word.



I [1] *'m* .... really sorry I
[2] ....n't write back last week.
I [3] .... very busy! It was good to hear that you [4] .... feeling better now! Maybe you can come to the concert on Friday, then? I've got an extra ticket. I bought it for Jack two weeks [5] ...., but he can't come with us because he's very busy. He [6] .... trying to finish that project for his Science class.
What [7] .... you think? Write back soon and let me know!

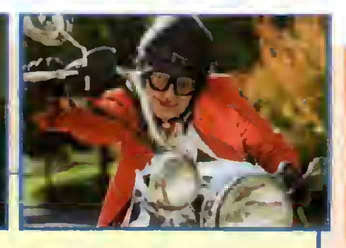
Love, Anna

Now you can ...

- ✔ Talk about habits and routines.
  I usually go to bed at ten o'clock.
  We don't always go out on Saturdays.
- ✔ Talk about what is happening now.
  I'm trying to do my homework!
  Jenny is having a shower at the moment.
- ✔ Talk about temporary situations.
  My brother is studying in Spain this year.
  I'm staying at my aunt's house for a few days.
- ✔ Talk about the past.
  Peter phoned last night.
  We visited Madrid four years ago.
- ✔ Talk about past habits.
  Dad used to take us to the park on Sundays.
  I used to play basketball every day.
  The blue notebook's mine.

4 Present perfect (1)





Amazing Mavis!
by Beth Banks

She has climbed Mount Everest.
She has driven round the world in her car twice!
She has never woken up later than 6 a.m.
She has been to Africa and Asia on her motorbike and she has taken her first flying lesson – a present for her last birthday.
Well, which of the two women is Mavis?

Mavis Fletcher is in the photo with her great-grand-daughter, Alice. Mavis is 100 years old!

'I've never been so happy in all my life! These flying lessons have been the best birthday present of my life!' says Mavis.

1 Complete the tables.

Statements			
Positive	I / You / We / They	have (................)	climbed driven
	He / She / It	.... ('s)	been
Negative	I / You / We / They	have not (................)	climbed driven
	He / She / It	.... (hasn't)	been

Questions		
Have	I / we / you / they	climbed? driven?
Has	he / she / it	................?

Short answers
Yes, I / you / we / they have. No, I / you / we / they ....
Yes, he / she / it .... No, he / she / it hasn't.

Wh- questions			
What	have	I / you / we / they he / she / it	done?

▶ Look at the spelling rules on page 140.

2 Read the information.

Use

We use the present perfect to talk about:

- things that happened in the recent past but have a result in the present.
  I've lost my keys. I can't open the door.
- things that happened in the past, without saying exactly when they happened.
  Sarah and Nick have moved to London.
- our experiences, the things we have or have not done in our lives.
  She's travelled around Europe on her motorbike.
- We often use *ever* and *never* with the present perfect when we talk about our experiences. We use *ever* in questions.
  Have you ever seen a shark?
- We use *never* in positive sentences. Be careful: *never* has a negative meaning but we use it with positive verbs.
  I've never played golf.
  (= *I haven't played golf.*)
  ~~*I haven't never played golf.*~~
- We often use the present perfect with superlatives when we talk about our experiences. Study the examples below:
  This is the worst film I've ever seen!
  That's the strangest story I've ever heard!

Form

Remember:

- We use *have / has* and the past participle of the verb to form the present perfect.
- The past participles of regular verbs are the same as the past simple forms. We add –(e)*d* to the infinitive.
  climb ➜ *climbed*
  travel ➜ *travelled*
- Irregular verbs are different. They don't form the past participle with –*ed*.
  give ➜ *gave* ➜ *given*
  read ➜ *read* ➜ *read*
  drink ➜ *drank* ➜ *drunk*

3 Complete the table.

	Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
1	drive	drove	*driven*
2	send	sent	....
3	get	got	....
4	catch	caught	....
5	let	let	....
6	be	was / were	....
7	meet	met	....
8	eat	ate	....
9	fall	fell	....
10	swim	swam	....
11	teach	taught	....
12	find	found	....
13	write	wrote	....
14	know	knew	....
15	cost	cost	....



4 Complete with the present perfect.

Peter, Lucy and Beth are organising a surprise party for Harry's birthday. Are they ready?

1 Beth ...'s bought... the food and drinks. (buy)
2 Harry .... out all the invitations. (send)
3 He .... some CDs for the party. (bring)
4 But he .... the sound system. (not check)
5 Lucy and Beth .... the living room. (not / decorate)
5 And they .... up the balloons. (not / blow)
7 Mrs Hardy .... the cake. (make)
8 Lucy .... a video camera from Sophie. (borrow)

5 Look, ask and answer.



1 Beth / break / her sunglasses?
Has Beth broken her sunglasses? .... Yes, she has ....
2 she / buy / a new CD?
....
3 she / drink / her lemonade?
....
4 she / eat / her sandwich?
....
5 she / write / a letter?
....
6 she / post / the letter?
....
7 she / do / well in her Maths test?
....
8 she / finish / her homework?
....

6 Use the present perfect to write questions. Then match the questions to the answers.

1 Where / you / put / my car keys?
Where have you put my car keys?
2 What / mum / cook / for dinner?
....
3 How much / orange juice / you / drink?
....
4 Where / he / park / the car?
....
5 What / you / buy / for Lee's birthday?
....
6 How many / photos / you / download?
....

a Four glasses!
b Outside the hotel.
c On the kitchen table.
d Twelve.
e Pizza, I think.
f A CD.

7 Read the information.

have been to* and *have gone to
Be careful: *have gone to* and *have been to* are different. Study the examples below.
He's been to the city centre. (He is back now.)
He's gone to the city centre. (He's still there.)

Peter and Harry have been to the sports centre. (They are back now.)
Peter and Harry have gone to the sports centre. (They're still there.)

8 Circle the correct answer.

1 We've been / gone to New York many times. It's a beautiful city.
2 Mike isn't here at the moment. He's been / gone to the park.
3 They've been / gone to Italy. I think they're in France now.
4 Ella was very tired. She's been / gone to bed.
5 I've been / gone to the shops. Here, this is for you.
6 We're alone. Our parents have been / gone to the theatre.
7 We've been / gone to that new Chinese restaurant. It's very good.
8 No, mum isn't at work. She's been / gone to the supermarket.

9 Read and complete.




Beth: What are you writing? What is this list?
Lucy: These are the things I [1] *have done* .... (do) in my life!
Beth: And what is on the other list?
Lucy: They're the things [2] .... (not do) in my life! I [3] .... (not finish) this list. Any ideas?
Beth: Let's see. [4] .... (you / ever see) the Statue of Liberty, in New York?
Lucy: Well, I [5] .... (see) photos but I [6] .... (never be) to New York.
Beth: [7] .... (you / ever fly) in a hot air balloon?
Lucy: No, I [8] .... Hey, that's a fantastic idea! I'll write it down.
Beth: [9] .... (you / ever see) the earth from space?
Lucy: No, I [10] .... That's number one on my list. Let's do it together one day!
Beth: Brilliant idea!

10 Complete with *ever* and the present perfect.

1 This is *the longest e-mail I've ever written* (longest e-mail / I / write)
2 This is .... (best book / I / read)
3 That's .... (most boring story / I / hear)
4 Mike is .... (funniest person / I / meet)
5 Canada is .... (most beautiful country / we / visit)
6 This is .... (best meal / I / have)
7 That's .... (worst photo / I / see)
8 This is .... (fastest car / he / drive)

11 Read the information.

Present perfect or past simple?

- We use the present perfect to talk about our experiences (often with *ever* and *never*), when the exact time is not important.
  I've visited the Eiffel Tower.
  We've never been to Paris.
- We use the past simple when we talk about past actions that happened at a specific time.
  We visited the Eiffel Tower yesterday.
  We went to Paris last year.

Compare:
A: *Have you ever been to Canada?*
B: *Yes, I have.*
A: *When did you go there?*
B: *I went there in 2007.*

12 Complete with the present perfect or past simple.

A: [1] *Have you met* (you / meet) Luke's sister?
B: Yes. I [2] .... (meet) her at Eric's party last Saturday.

A: I [3] .... (never / try) Mexican food.
B: Really? It's fantastic! My father [4] .... (take) us to a Mexican restaurant last week. I loved it!

A: [5] .... (you / ever / be) to Egypt?
B: No, I [6] .... Have you?
A: Yes. I [7] .... (go) there in 2005.

A: We [8] .... (see) a panda at the zoo last week. They're so cute!
B: Yes, they are. I [9] .... (never / see) a panda. But I [10] .... (see) a kangaroo and a koala bear in Australia last year.

13 Read and complete with the correct form of the present perfect.

Who is the most amazing person you have ever met?

My cousin Michael is the most amazing person I [1] have ever met .... (ever meet)! He's still young – he's only 28 years old– but he [2] .... (do) amazing things in his life.

Michael loves adventure! He [3] .... (travel) round Europe on his bike and he [4] .... (visit) many parts of Africa. He [5] .... (not go) to China but he is planning to go there next year and he [6] .... (promise) to take me with him!

Where is Michael at the moment? He [7] .... (go) to Peru with his dad! I hope he brings back lots of photos.

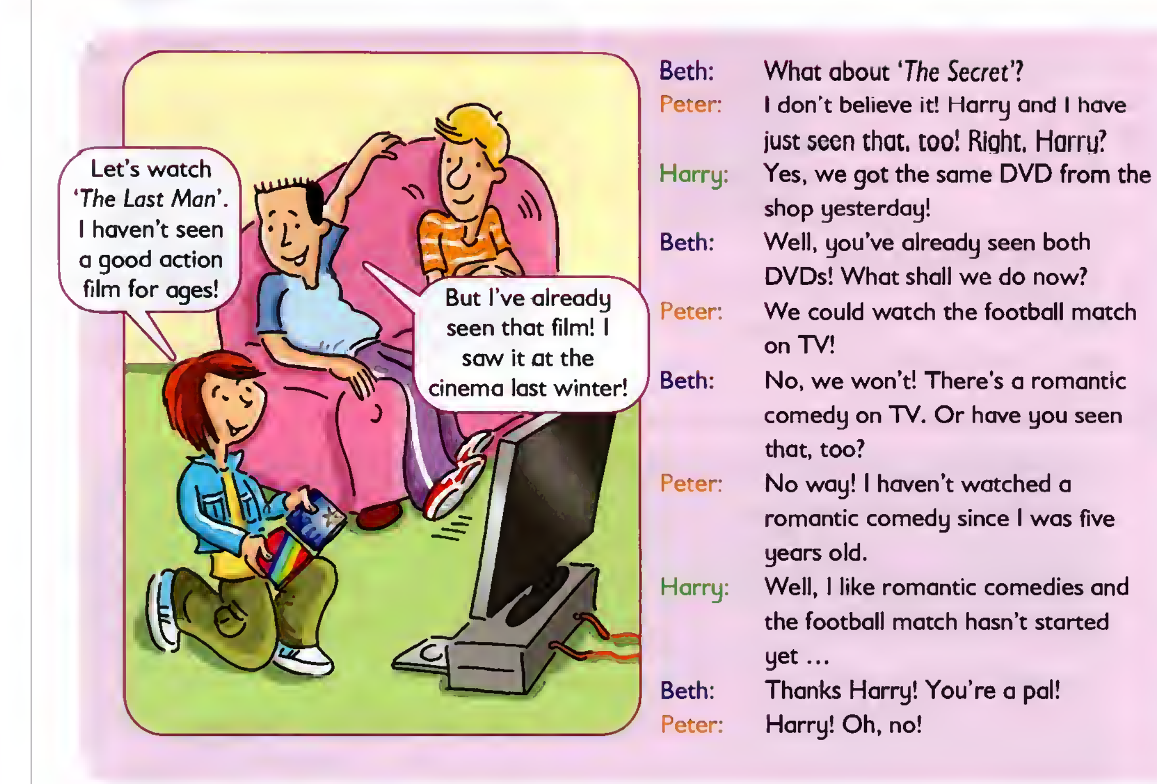
Lucy Hardy

14 Read the list. Put a tick (✓) next to the things you have done and a cross (✗) next to the things you haven't done. Then write sentences.

go to a wedding	climb Mount Everest
make a snowman	win the lottery
sleep at a friend's house	play football
fly a kite	meet a famous person
go to the North Pole	play a computer game
read an English book	see a real snake

Things I have done	Things I haven't done
I have been to a wedding	*I haven't won the lottery*
....	....
....	....
....	....
....	....
....	....

5 Present perfect (2)



Beth: What about '*The Secret*'?

Peter: I don't believe it! Harry and I have just seen that, too! Right, Harry?

Harry: Yes, we got the same DVD from the shop yesterday!

Beth: Well, you've already seen both DVDs! What shall we do now?

Peter: We could watch the football match on TV!

Beth: No, we won't! There's a romantic comedy on TV. Or have you seen that, too?

Peter: No way! I haven't watched a romantic comedy since I was five years old.

Harry: Well, I like romantic comedies and the football match hasn't started yet ...

Beth: Thanks Harry! You're a pal!

Peter: Harry! Oh, no!

1 Complete the table.

just	Beth has just come back. He .... just phoned.
already	I've already seen this film. We've .... done our homework.
yet	The football match ....n't started yet. They haven't left .... she come back yet? Have they gone home ....?
How long?	How long .... he been in his room? How .... have they lived here?
for	Beth hasn't seen a good action film for ages. They ....n't called for days.
since	She's been a doctor since 2003. We haven't seen them .... Monday.

2 Read the information.

just, already, yet

- We often use the present perfect with *just, already* and *yet*, when we talk about recent actions.
- We use *just* and *already* in positive sentences. They come after *have/has* and before the main verb.
  I've just finished my Science project.
  I've already tidied my room.
- We use *yet* in negative sentences and questions. *Yet* comes at the end of the sentence or question.
  Peter hasn't phoned yet.
  Have you told Tim about the party yet?

for, since

- We can use the present perfect to talk about things that started in the past and continue in the present. We often use it with *for* and *since*.
  Mrs Benning has been a teacher for eleven years. (She is still a teacher.)
  They've lived here since 2005. (They still live here.)
- We use *for* (+ a period of time) to say how long something has continued.
  I've known Alex for six months.
  She's been here for a week.
- We use *since* (+ a point in time) to say when something started.
  I've known Alex since June.
  She's been here since Monday.

How long ... ?

We use *how long* in questions, to ask when something started.
How long have you known Alex?
How long has she been here?

3 Circle the correct answer.



1 Peter's already / yet seen *The Secret*.
2 Have you e-mailed Matt yet / just?
3 Oh no! I've already / just broken my brother's favourite CD!
4 Tony and Pam are still at the library. They haven't come back yet / just.
5 We're not hungry. We've already / yet had lunch.
6 I haven't read this book. I've already / just bought it.
7 Eric's watching a DVD. He hasn't gone to bed already / yet.
8 I've already / yet done the washing-up.

4 Write sentences. Use *just* and the present perfect.

1 **A:** Where's Tess?
B: *She's just left* .... (she / leave)

2 **A:** .... (I / buy / a new computer)
B: Really? Can I see it?

3 **A:** .... (Dave and Becky / move / to Brighton)
B: I know. Ben told me last night.

4 **A:** .... (I / tell / Kim / about the picnic)
B: Good. Is she coming?

5 **A:** Would you like a biscuit?
B: No, thanks. .... (I / have / one)

6 **A:** .... (we / come back / from our holiday)
B: Did you have a good time?

5 Harry's very busy today. Look at his list and write sentences. Use *already* or *yet* and the present perfect.

1 tidy my room ✔
2 buy a present for Mum's birthday ✗
3 clean the garage ✔
4 water the plants ✔
5 phone Peter ✗
6 do the shopping ✔
7 write the report for *TeenLink* ✗
8 wash Dad's car ✗

1 *He's already tidied his room* ....
2 *He hasn't bought a present for his mum's birthday yet* ....
3 ....
4 ....
5 ....
6 ....
7 ....
8 ....

6 Complete with *for* or *since*.

1 We've lived in this house *since* .... 2005.
2 They've lived here .... three years.
3 We haven't seen Jon .... days.
4 I haven't seen Kelly .... Friday.
5 We've had our car .... three months.
6 I've had this bike .... October.
7 Jenny's been in Italy .... last week.
8 They've been in Madrid .... a week.

7 Choose and complete.

already (x2) just yet for since how long (x2)

1 I've *already* seen this film. I don't want to see it again.
2 .... have you known Kate?
3 Zoe and I have been best friends .... three years.
4 I haven't tidied my room .... I'll do it now.
5 Craig and Nancy have been married .... November.
6 Ouch! I've .... burnt my hand!
7 I'm not hungry – I've .... had three sandwiches. One for breakfast and two for lunch.
8 .... has your cousin worked in this office?

8 Put the words in the correct order.

1 their train / yet / arrived / hasn't
Their train hasn't arrived yet .
2 since / Sam / hasn't / Monday / phoned
....
3 Trevor / home / gone / has / already
....
4 for / rained / months / it / hasn't
....
5 Kathy / asleep / been / has / how long?
....
6 you / yet / to the shops / been / have?
....
7 Mark / come back / from France / just / has
....
8 breakfast / we / yet / had / haven't
....

9 Read the information.

Present perfect and past simple

Present perfect

We use the present perfect to talk about:
- things that happened in the recent past, without saying exactly when they happened.
  He's left.
- things that started in the past and continue in the present.
  We've lived in London for two years.
  (We still live in London.)

Past simple

We use the past simple to talk about:
- things that happened at a specific time in the past.
  He left five minutes ago.
- things that started and finished in the past.
  We lived in London two years ago.
  (We don't live in London now.)

10 Complete with *two weeks ago* or *for a week*.

1 Julia bought a new computer ..two weeks ago.......................... .
2 Jim hasn't phoned ....
3 Peter and Irene left for Germany ....
4 My brother's been ill ....
5 I haven't seen Georgia ....
6 Our cousins came back from Paris ....

11 Complete with the present perfect or past simple.

1 Maria ....has broken.............. her leg. She ..broke.......................... it two days ago. (break)
2 I .... my sunglasses. I .... them last week. (lose)
3 Mr and Mrs Hicks .... their house. They .... it in April. (sell)
4 They're on holiday. They .... to Japan. They .... to Japan last year, too. (go)
5 I .... my homework. I .... it this morning. (do)
6 We .... the tickets for the concert.
We .... them on Friday. (buy)

12 Read and complete. Use the past simple or the present perfect.

Did you know?
Some things we didn't know about our friends!

Beth [1] ..has appeared.......... (appear) on TV. She [2] .... (act) in a TV serial when she [3] .... (be) four. She only [4] .... (appear) for ten seconds and she [5] .... (not speak) at all!

Harry [6] .... (travel) to France, Italy and Spain by car and by train but he [7] .... (never fly) in a plane!

Peter [8] .... (be) incredibly lucky in his life! For example, he [9] .... (lose) his watch when he [10] .... (go) on a picnic with his class. He [11] .... (find) it a year later when they [12] .... (go) for another picnic at the same place.

Lucy [13] .... (paint) her mum's portrait when she [14] .... (be) four. She [15] .... (paint) one hundred portraits since then.

13 Complete with one word.

Lucy: Hi, Christina!
Christina: Hi, Lucy! [1] Have .... you finished your homework?
Lucy: I've [2] .... done my Maths but I haven't studied for the History quiz [3]................ .
Christina: I haven't [4] .... anything yet. I was out all afternoon. I've [5] .... come back from the dentist's. I heard the phone ring as I opened the front door!
Lucy: Why [6] .... you go to the dentist?
Christina: I [7] .... had terrible toothache [8] .... yesterday afternoon. One of my back teeth is really bad. Actually, the last time I [9] .... to the dentist was nine months ago. He said we should all go every six months.
Lucy: Oh dear, I haven't been to the dentist [10] .... a year!
Christina: You can come with me tomorrow. I need someone to hold my hand!
Lucy: OK.

Writing practice

14 Read the notes below and write an article about Keira Knightley.

1. Keira / play / her first role on TV / when / she / be / seven years old.
2. In 2001 / she / learn / how to play football for her role in the film *Bend it like Beckham*.
3. She / play / football brilliantly in the film.
4. She / become / world famous in 2003 for her role as Elisabeth Swann in *Pirates of the Caribbean: The Curse of the Black Pearl*.
5. She / take / part in many films since 2003.
6. She / already / appear on the cover of various magazines.
7. She / not move / to Hollywood yet.
8. She / just / finish / filming her last film.



Celebrity of the month!

Keira played her first role on TV when she was seven years old.

....

....

....

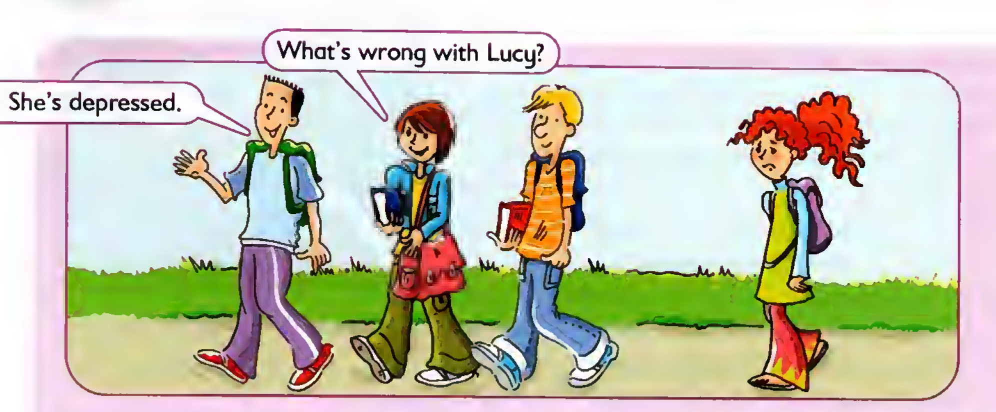
....

....

....

....

6 Past perfect



Beth: Why? What happened?
Harry: There were some people from TV at the park, yesterday. They were filming some scenes with Ryan Cash, Lucy's favourite soap star.
Peter: Lucy was at home. I knew she wanted an autograph, so I called her and told her to come quickly.
Beth: Well, did she get the autograph?
Peter: No! she didn't. She took ages to get ready! When she arrived, they had finished and everybody had gone home!
Lucy: I had put on my best jeans! I had called all my friends! I had taken my camera!
Beth: Poor Lucy!

1 **Complete the tables.**

Statements			
Positive	I / You / He / She / It / We / They	had ('d)	gone. finished. call................. .
Negative	I / You / He / She / It / We / They	................not (hadn't)	gone. finished. called.

Questions		
Had	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	gone? finish.................? called?

Short answers
Yes, I / you / he / she / it / we / they .... No, I / you / he / she / it / we / they / hadn't.

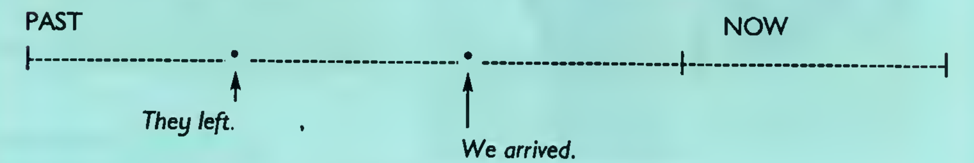
Wh- questions			
What	had	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	done?

▶ Look at the spelling rules on page 140.

2 Read the information.

Use

- We use the past perfect to talk about something that happened before a certain time in the past.
  The party had finished by 10.00.
  They had left by 10.30.
- We often use the past perfect with the past simple to talk about two actions that happened at different times in the past. We use the past perfect for the action that happened first, and the past simple for the action that happened later.



They **had left** by the time we **arrived**.
By the time we **arrived**, they **had left**.

Time markers

- We often use these time expressions with the past perfect:

by	*I had finished my homework by noon.*
already	*I had already finished my homework when Matt phoned.*
after	*Matt phoned after I had finished my homework.*
just	*I had just finished my homework when Matt phoned.*

When we use the past perfect with the past simple, we use these time expressions with the past simple:

when	*When Matt phoned, I had finished my homework.*
by the time	*By the time Matt phoned, I had finished my homework.*
before	*I had finished my homework before Matt phoned.*

3 Complete with the past perfect.

1 When Lucy arrived at the park, Ryan Cash ..had left.................... . (leave)
2 It .... raining, so we didn't go out. (not stop)
3 I phoned Carl at six but he .... out. (go)
4 I didn't know the boy's name because I .... him before. (not meet)
5 Aunt Agatha .... her glasses, so she couldn't watch TV. (not bring)
6 The game .... by 11.30. (finish)
7 Ben .... well the night before, so he was very tired. (not sleep)
8 Peter was angry because Lucy .... his CD. (take)

4 Ask and answer. Spike is Rocco's assistant. His job is to have everything ready for the scenes they film in the serial. He had a lot to do for the scene they filmed in the park yesterday. Look at the picture. What had he done by 11 o'clock?



1 pick up Rocco's suit from the cleaner's ✔
2 buy flowers ✗
3 clean Rocco's shoes ✔
4 wash the car ✗
5 iron Rocco's shirt ✗
6 go to the supermarket ✔

5 Which action happened first? Tick the correct sentence.

1 Their train had left by the time we got to the station.
Their train left. ☑ We got to the station. ☐
2 My sister came back after I'd gone to bed.
My sister came back. ☐ I went to bed. ☐
3 After we'd cleaned the house, we went for a walk in the park.
We cleaned the house. ☐ We went for a walk in the park. ☐
4 When I got up this morning, Ken had already had breakfast.
I got up. ☐ Ken had breakfast. ☐
5 I had met Kate's brother before he came to our school.
I met Kate's brother. ☐ He came to our school. ☐
6 We did the washing-up after all the guests had left.
We did the washing up. ☐ The guests left. ☐

6 Complete with the past perfect or past simple.

1 By the time we *went* (go) home, we *had spent* (spend) all our money.
2 They .... (just / move) into this house when we .... (meet) them.
3 I .... (just / finish) my project when the phone .... (ring).
4 Harry .... (have) a shower after he .... (wash) his dad's car.
5 I only .... (find) my pen after I .... (buy) a new one.
6 By the time Chrissie .... (get) to the cinema, the film .... (already / start).
7 We .... (already / have) lunch when Penny .... (arrive).
8 I .... (lock) the door before I .... (leave) the house.

7 Answer the questions about you.

1 What had you learned to do by the time you were six years old?
By the time I was six years old I had learned how to ride a bike .
2 What had already happened when you arrived at school today?
....
3 What had happened by the time you finished your homework yesterday?
....
4 What had your mum already done when you got up last Saturday?
....
5 What had you done before you went to bed last night?
....
6 What had you done before you went on holiday last summer?
....

Writing practice

8 Join the sentences and write about Lucy's day. Use the past perfect simple and the past simple.

1 She got up late. She forgot to set the alarm clock. (because)
2 She didn't have a clean T-shirt to wear. Her Mum put all her T-shirts in the wash. (because)
3 She arrived at the bus stop. The school bus left. (when)
4 She didn't do well. She didn't study for it. (because)
5 Lucy put the phone down. The soap opera finished. (by the time)
6 She woke up. The kitchen filled with smoke. (when)
7 She called the fire brigade. She remembered the toast. (when)

Lucy had an awful day yesterday. Things started to go wrong early in the morning. First of all,
1 *she got up late because she had forgotten to set the alarm clock the night before* .
2 ....
3 .... , so Lucy had to walk.
Then it was time for the Geography test. Lucy had forgotten all about it!
4 .... Lucy's favourite soap opera was on TV at 5 o'clock. At 4.55, Christina, her best friend called. She wanted some help with a Maths exercise. 5 ....
Later in the evening, she decided to make some toast. She put the bread in the toaster and she went to sit on the sofa, in the living room. She was very tired and she fell asleep.
6 .... Lucy ran to the phone.
7 .... There was no fire – just a slice of burnt toast!

Use your English (Units 4–6)

1 Complete with the present perfect.

1 **A**: Have you ever been (you / ever / be) to Milan?
B: No. But I .... (be) to Florence many times. It's a beautiful city.
2 **A**: Where .... (mum / put) my MP3 player?
B: It's over there – on the desk.
3 **A**: I .... (clean) my room. Can I go now?
B: No, you can't. You .... (not finish) your homework!
4 **A**: How many books .... (Tom Brown / write)?
B: One – *Danny's song.* It's the best book I .... (ever / read).
5 **A**: My brother .... (never / try) Mexican food.
B: Really? .... (he / ever / eat) Chinese food?
6 **A**: We .... (make) the sandwiches.
B: Good. .... (you / buy) the drinks?

2 What have they done today? Look and write sentences using the present perfect and the words in brackets.

	do homework	have lunch	tidy room	check e-mails	finish school project
Peter	✔	✗	✗	✔	✔
Harry	✗	✔	✗	✔	✗
Beth	✗	✗	✔	✗	✔
Lucy and Sophie	✔	✔	✔	✗	✗

1 Peter / do his homework (just)
Peter's just done his homework.
2 Harry / check his e-mails (already)
....
3 Beth / do her homework (yet)
....
4 Lucy and Sophie / have lunch (already)
....
5 Peter / tidy his room (yet)
....
6 Beth / finish her school project (just)
....
7 Lucy and Sophie / check their e-mails (yet)
....

3 Complete with *for* or *since*.

1 **A**: I've had this computer since 2005. **B**: You should get a new one!
2 **A**: You've been in there .... hours! Hurry up! **B**: OK! I'm ready!
3 **A**: I haven't seen Mike .... Tuesday. **B**: Really? I saw him today.
4 **A**: We've lived in this house .... years. **B**: When did you move here?
5 **A**: How long have you known Bob? **B**: .... March.
6 **A**: Katie hasn't phoned .... weeks. Is she OK? **B**: Yes, she's fine.
7 **A**: My brother has been in Italy .... last week. **B**: When is he coming back?
8 **A**: They've been best friends .... 45 years! **B**: Wow! That's amazing!

4 Choose the correct answer.



Hi Ben

We're having a fantastic time here in Venice! We [1]................ here for six days. We [2]................ Rome on Tuesday. We've [3]................ to all the museums and art galleries. Yesterday we [4]................ Saint Mark's Cathedral. It was beautiful - and huge! Mum has been sick [5]................ last Thursday, so she [6]................ with us yesterday. She stayed at the hotel.

I [7]................ a new camera - I'm going to take lots of photos and show them to you when we get back!

xxx
Lisa

1	a were	b have been	c has been
2	a left	b have left	c has left
3	a went	b gone	c been
4	a visited	b have visited	c has visited
5	a for	b since	c ever
6	a didn't come	b hasn't come	c haven't come
7	a bought just	b just have bought	c have just bought

5 Complete with the past perfect or past simple.

1 My sister *had already gone* (already / go) to bed when Matt *phoned*. (phone)
2 I .... (go) to the park after I .... (do) my homework.
3 By the time we .... (get) to the station, the train .... (leave)
4 We .... (just / finish) our lunch when the phone .... (ring)
5 They .... (already / have) breakfast when we .... (get up)
6 John .... (learn) how to read and write by the time he .... (be) five.
7 They .... (just / come) to our school when we .... (meet) them.
8 The police .... (arrive) after the two men .... (escape)

Now you can ...

✔ Talk about experiences.
We've been to the USA.
I've never ridden a horse.

✔ Talk about things that happened in the past and have a result in the present.
I've washed the car. It's clean.
He's broken his arm. He can't play football.

✔ Talk about things that started in the past and continue in the present.
Mrs Allan has been a teacher for twenty-five years.
I've known Annie since 2006.

✔ Talk about two or more actions that happened at different times in the past.
I had turned off my computer before I left the room.
They had gone home by the time we arrived.

7 The future



1 Complete the tables.

Be going to

Statements				
Positive	I	am	going to	watch a DVD.
	We / You / They	.... ('re)		
	He / She / It	is		
Negative	I	am not		
	We / You / They	.... (aren't)		
	He / She / It	is not		

Questions				Short answers
....	I	going to	watch a DVD?	Yes, I am. No, I 'm ....
....	we / you / they			Yes, we / you / they are. No, we / you / they ....
Is	he / she / it			Yes, he / she / it .... No, he / she / it isn't.

Will

Statements			
Positive	I / He / She / It / We / You / They	will ('ll)	go out.
Negative	I / He / She / It / We / You / They	.... not (won't)	

Questions		Short answers
....	I / he / she / it / we / you / they go out?	Yes, I / he / she / it / we / you / they will.
	No, I / he / she / it / we / you / they	

▶ For the present continuous, see Unit 1

2 Read the information.

Be going to

We use *be going to:*

- to make a prediction, when something in the present tells us that something is going to happen in the future.
  Hurry up! We're late! We're going to miss the bus!
- to talk about our plans and intentions for the future.
  I'm going to buy a new computer next month.

Present continuous

We can use the present continuous to talk about the future. We use it to talk about things we have planned and arranged to do in the future.

We're leaving for Spain tomorrow.

Will

We use *will:*

- to say what we think, guess or know will happen in the future. We often use it with *I think, I hope* or *I'm sure.*
  I'm sure you'll enjoy the party.
- when we decide to do something, at the moment we decide to do it.
  Look. There's Harry. I'll go and say 'hello'.
- when we promise to do something.
  I'll be back at eight, Mum. I promise!
- when we offer to help somebody.
  I'll carry those bags for you.

Time expressions

We often use these time expressions when we talk about the future:

today, tonight, tomorrow, next Monday / week / year, this week / year, in May/the summer / 2030, on Friday.

3 Complete with *will* or *won't*.

1 Here, drink this. ..*You'll feel*.................... better. (you / feel)
2 .... anybody at the party! I don't want to go! (I / not know)
3 .... my present ? What do you think? (Amy / like)
4 Barcelona is a beautiful city. I'm sure .... (you / have) a fantastic time!
5 .... you use his computer. Why don't you ask Lisa? (Harry / not let)
6 I hope .... (our team / win)

4 Choose and complete. Use *I'll*.

ask be ~~get~~ not tell open phone

1 **A:** I've got a terrible headache!
B: I'll get .... you some aspirin.

2 **A:** Have you phoned Peter yet?
B: Oh no! I forgot! .... him now.

3 **A:** Don't worry. .... very careful with your camera.
B: OK.

4 **A:** Can Dave help us?
B: I don't know. .... him.

5 **A:** It's very hot in here.
B: .... the window.

6 **A:** Please don't tell Judy about this. She'll be very angry.
B: I .... anybody. Don't worry.

5 What's going to happen? Look, choose and complete. Use *be going to*.

~~be~~ have knock land take turn



1 It's going to be .... a lovely day.



2 She .... on the door.



3 He .... right.



4 She .... a baby.



5 The plane ....



6 She .... a photo.

6 Complete with *be going to*.

1 Kelly *is going to have* a party for her birthday. (have)
2 Mike and Sarah .... with us. (not come)
3 When .... your room? (you / tidy)
4 Mr and Mrs Allan .... to Canada. (move)
5 .... his car? (your brother / sell)
6 I .... Ben my camera. (not lend)
7 We .... at home on Sunday. (stay)
8 I .... Anna about the party. (not tell)

7 Complete with *will* or *going to*.

1 **A:** We haven't got any milk.
B: Really? *I'll get* some from the supermarket. (get)
2 **A:** This computer's really slow!
B: I know. I .... a new one next month. (buy)
3 **A:** I can't do this exercise.
B: Don't worry. I .... you. (help)
4 **A:** Matt and Kate .... us in September. (visit)
B: Matt and Kate? Really? That's great!
5 **A:** I'm sure you .... beautiful in that dress. (look)
B: Thanks!
6 **A:** .... the match tonight? (you / watch)
B: No, of course not! I hate football!

8 Complete with the present continuous.



Harry: Hey, Beth, [1] *are you doing* .... (you / do) anything tomorrow morning?
Beth: Hmm ... Why are you asking?
Harry: We [2] .... (go) on a picnic. Do you want to come with us?
Beth: Thanks, but I can't. I'm very busy tomorrow. I [3] .... (meet) Angela at the library at 11.00. We've got a History project for Monday.
Harry: Oh. Well, you can join us later.
Beth: I can't. After lunch I [4] .... (help) my mum with the housework. My uncle Bob [5] .... (come) to see us. He always visits us on Sundays.
Harry: Right. Beth, your uncle [6] .... (not come) tomorrow.
Beth: What? Why not?
Harry: Because tomorrow is Saturday, not Sunday! And you [7] .... (go) on a picnic with your friends!

9 Complete with *will* or the present continuous.

Ed,

Aunt Jessica [1] is coming (come) round for tea this afternoon.

Be back from the sports centre by 4.00! (Dad will be here, too.)

Jon called. He [2] .... (help) his father in the shop today, so he can't come with you.

Don't forget: Toni and Lee [3] .... (take) us out to dinner tonight.
We [4] .... (go) to Chez Pierre's. Be ready at 7.00.

You don't have to wash the car. I [5] .... (do) it tomorrow. (But finish your Science project!)

I [6] .... (be) back at 6.30.

Mum x x x

P.S. I [7] .... (call) you from work.

10 Complete with one word.

A: [1] Are .... you going to Jean's party tonight?
B: No, I'm [2] .... I [3] .... staying at home. Fred [4] .... coming round later. We [5] .... going to watch a DVD.

A: George [6] .... be here soon. Are you ready?
B: Yes. I [7] .... just get my coat. Have you got the camera?
A: Oh! No. [8] .... 'll go and get it now.

A: Kim and I [9] .... going to the cinema tomorrow. Would you like to come, too?
B: Thanks! I'd love to.
A: Great! We [10] .... call you tomorrow, then.

11 Choose the correct answer.

1 We 're going .... to the theatre on Saturday. Dad's already bought the tickets.
a 'll go b 're going c won't go

2 I can't read the menu. I haven't got my glasses with me.
Don't worry, gran. .... it out for you!
a 'm reading b 'm going to read c I'll read

3 Oh, no. It's raining and he hasn't got an umbrella with him. He ....
a 's going to get wet b get wet c 'll get wet.

4 We .... our friends in Australia next summer.
a are going to b 'll visit c visiting

5 I can't come with you now. I .... Penny at the cinema in half an hour.
a 'll meet b going to meet c 'm meeting

6 Can I go to Alan's house this afternoon? Please, Mum! I promise I .... late.
a 'm going to be b won't be c want to be

7 You've got three sandwiches on your plate. .... them all?
a Will you eat b Are you eating c Are you going to eat

8 We need some eggs for breakfast. .... to the supermarket and get some.
a 'll go b 'm going c 'm going to go

12 **Complete with *will*, *(be) going to* or the present continuous.**



TeenLink

Liz Stanfield: Our very own champion!
by Leslie Banks

We all know her face. We see her at school every day, and in a few days 1 ..*we're going to see*.... (see) her on the tennis court. Liz has won the Cup twice! Now she's getting ready to win her third Cup.

Leslie: What do you think about the game next week?

Liz: I 2 .... (train) very hard and I 3 .... (do) my best on the day of the game.

Leslie: 4 .... (you / continue) your career as a tennis player after school?

Liz: Yes, I am. I 5 .... (study) Sports Science at university, too.

Leslie: What are your plans for the future?

Liz: One day I 6 .... (open) a tennis school and I 7 .... (give) free lessons to children with real talent from poor families.

Leslie: What are your plans for this summer?

Liz: I 8 .... (spend) two weeks with my parents in Spain. I haven't had a holiday for nearly two years!

Writing practice

13 **Write about you.**

Write two things you are doing this weekend.

....

....

Write about your next school holiday. How are you going to spend it?

....

....

Write two things you promise you'll do in the future.

....

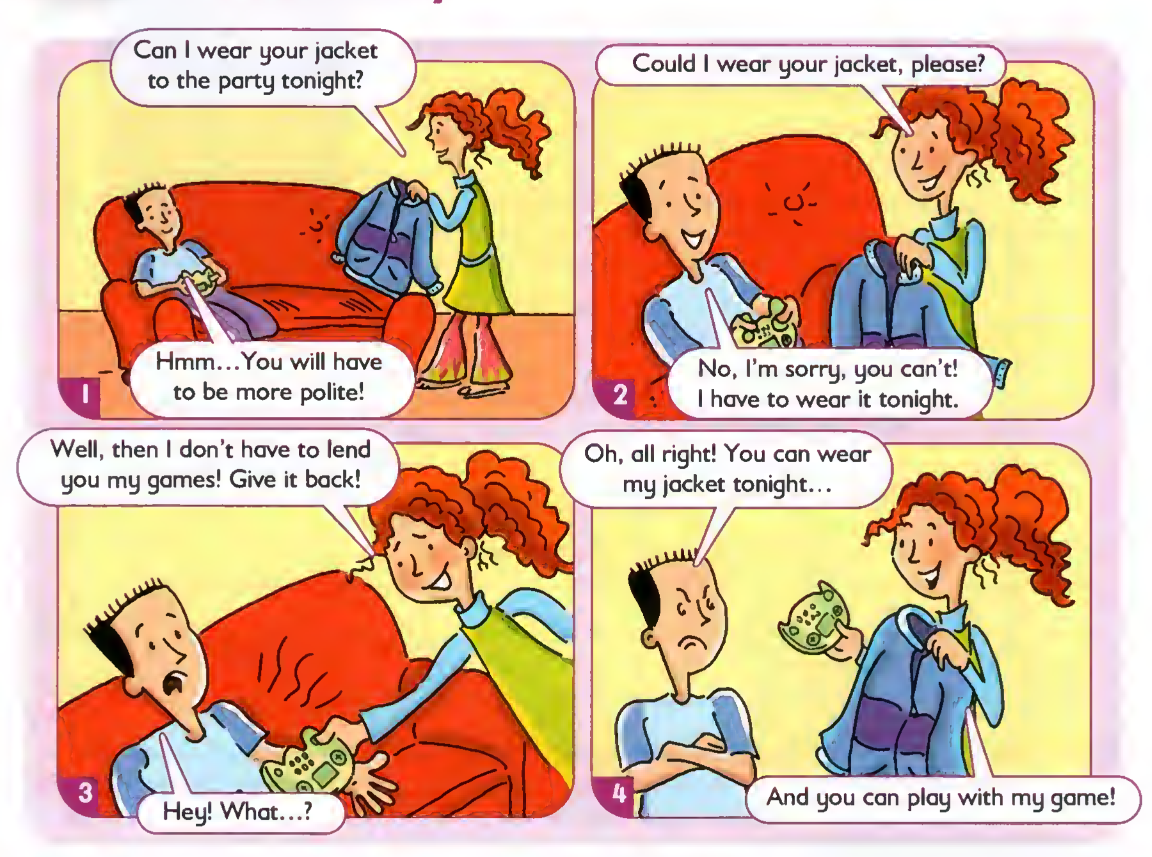
....

It's very cold outside and the sky is dark grey. Write two things that are going to happen.

....

....

8 Modal verbs (1): Ability, permission, requests, obligation, necessity



1 Complete the tables.

Ability	Present	Past	Future
Positive	I can play the violin.	I could speak French when I was five.	He will be able to join us tomorrow.
Negative	He can'................ play the violin.	She ....n't speak French when she was five.	She won't be .... to join us tomorrow.
Questions	.... you play the violin?	Could he speak French when he was five?	Will they .... able to join us tomorrow?

	Permission	Requests
Positive	You can use my computer.	Can you give this to Peter?
Negative	You ....'t use my computer.	Could you not smoke here, please.
Questions	Can / Could I use your computer?	Could .... open the door?

Obligation, necessity

	must	*have to*
Positive	We must go.	We have to go.
Negative	We mustn't go.	We don't have .... go.
Questions	—	Do we .... to go?

2 Read the information.

Modal verbs

Modal verbs (e.g. *can, could, must*) are different from other verbs:

- We don't add -s in the third person singular.
  Lucy can play the violin. ✔
  ~~*Lucy cans play the violin.*~~
- We use an infinitive without *to* after modal verbs.
  I could swim when I was three. ✔
  ~~*I could to swim when I was three.*~~
- We don't make questions and negatives with *do/does* or *did*.
  Can you play tennis? ✔
  ~~*Do you can play tennis?*~~

Ability

- To talk about ability in the present, we use *can/can't*.
  I can swim. He can't help us.
  Can you speak Italian?
- To talk about ability in the past, we use *could/couldn't*.
  I could swim when I was three.
  Could you speak Italian when you were six?
- We can also use *be able to* + infinitive to talk about ability. We can use *be able to* in all tenses.
  He will be able to join us tomorrow.
  They haven't been able to help him.
- We don't usually use *be able to* to talk about general ability in the present and past. *Can* and *could* are more common.
  He is able to help us.
  I was able to swim when I was three. (not very common)
  He can help us.
  I could swim when I was three. (more common)

3 Complete with *can / can't* or *could / couldn't.*

1 This question's too difficult. I ...*can't*....... answer it.
2 .... you play the guitar three years ago?
3 I .... open the door because I didn't have the key.
4 .... Mr Fox see us now? Or is he busy?
5 Have you seen my bag? I .... find it.
6 My brother .... play chess when he was six. And he was very good at it, too!

4 Complete with the correct form of *be able to.*

1 I think Jack .*will be able to answer*. this question. Why don't you ask him? (answer)
2 We .... to come to the party next week. (not come)
3 Good news! Chris thinks he .... us the money. (lend)
4 .... that project by Monday? (you / finish)
5 My sister's having driving lessons. She .... in three weeks. (drive)
6 I'm really sorry. I .... you next Saturday. (not join)

5 Look and write. Use *can / can't, could / couldn't* or *will / won't be able to.*

	draw	ride a bike	read	write	swim
two years ago	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
now	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
in two years	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓

1 *Ian couldn't draw two years ago. He can't draw now.*
He will be able to draw when he is five.

2 ....

....

3 ....

....

4 ....

....

5 ....

....

6 Read the information.

Permission

- We use *Can I/Can we ...?* or *Could I/Could we ...?* to ask if it is OK to do something. We use *Could I/Could we ... ?* when we want to be more polite.
  Can I use your pen, Nick?
  Could I use your phone, sir?
- To tell someone that it is or isn't OK to do something, we use *you can* or *you can't*.
  You can leave your bike here.
  You can't use that computer.

Requests

- We use *Can you/Could you ...?* to ask someone to do something for us. We use *Could you* when we want to be more polite.
  Can you open the door?
  Could you help me with this exercise?

7 Complete with *can / can't* or *could / couldn't.*

1 **A:** *Can* .... you hold this for a minute, Tom? **B:** Sure.
2 **A:** Mike, ... borrow your camera?
B: Yes, you .... But be very careful with it!
3 **A:** .... you give Jon my message, please, Mrs Bates? **B:** Yes, of course.
4 **A:** Excuse me, ... we book a tennis court for five, please?
B: I'm sorry, you .... They're all booked today.
5 **A:** Kate? .... I wear your jacket to the party tonight? **B:** Sure! Here it is.
6 **A:** .... you move your suitcase, please, sir? **B:** Yes, I'm sorry.
7 **A:** .... you help me find my keys, Matt?
B: I'm sorry, I .... I'm late for school.
8 **A:** .... we leave our car here, Mr Allan? **B:** Yes, of course.

8 Read and write questions. Use *can* or *could*.

1 You're carrying some heavy bags and you can't open the door. You ask a young man:
(open) *Could you open the door for me, please?* ....
2 You can't do your homework. You want your brother to help you with it. You ask him:
(help) ....
3 You're at a friend's house. You want to use the phone. You ask your friend's mother:
(use) ....
4 You're trying to do your homework but your sister's making too much noise. You tell her:
(be quiet) ....
5 You want your English teacher to speak more slowly because you can't understand what she's saying. You ask her:
(speak) ....
6 You're at a friend's house. It's raining and you haven't got an umbrella. You ask him / her:
(borrow) ....

9 Read the information.

Obligation, necessity

Must

Must is a modal verb. We use an infinitive without *to* after it.

- We use *must* to say that something is necessary.
  You must be quiet.
- We use *must not/mustn't* to tell someone not to do something, or that it is necessary not to do something.
  You mustn't leave now. Stay here.
- We don't usually use *must* in questions.

Have to

- We use an infinitive without *to* after *have to*, but it is not a modal verb. We make questions and negative sentences with *do/does/don't/doesn't* or *did/didn't*. We can use *have to* in all the tenses.
  We have to go. *I don't have to get up early.* *Does he have to stay at home?*
  We had to go. *I didn't have to get up early.* *Did he have to stay at home?*
  We'll have to go. *We won't have to get up early.* *Will he have to stay at home?*
- In positive sentences, we use *have to* like *must*, to say that something is necessary.
  He has to finish his homework.
- In negative sentences, we use *have to* to say that something is not necessary.
  We don't have to go to school tomorrow. It's Saturday.

Must* and *have to

- Be careful! In negative sentences, *mustn't* and *have to* are different:
  You mustn't leave now. (You must stay. You can't, or shouldn't, leave now.)
  You don't have to leave now. (It is not necessary. You can leave if you want to.)
- We can't use *must* to refer to the past. We use *had to/didn't have to* instead.
  I had to get up at 7.30 yesterday. ✔
  I must get up early yesterday. ✗

10 Complete with the correct form of *have to*.

1 My dad *has to get up* .... at 6.30 every day. (get up)
2 I .... now. It's getting late. (go)
3 Nick's father couldn't drive him to the station, so he .... the bus. (take)
4 We .... a new computer next year. (buy)
5 My mum .... a uniform at work. She's a nurse. (wear)
6 You .... her about this again next time you see her. (ask)

11 Complete with *must* or *had to.*

1 Oh no! It's 7.30! We ..must.............................. hurry!
2 We didn't go to the cinema last night. We .... stay at home.
3 The windows are dirty. We .... clean them.
4 OK, you can go. But you .... be home by 10.30.
5 We .... be there at 9.00, so we left home at 8.30.
6 We .... wait here. Dad will be back soon.
7 She wasn't feeling very well, so we .... call a doctor.
8 Jack .... leave early. His friends were waiting for him.

Remember

I had to get up early yesterday. ✔

I must get up early yesterday. ✗

12 Complete with *mustn't* or *don't have to.*

1 You .don't have to............. wait for us. We'll meet you at the station.
2 That's OK. I .... finish my project now. I can finish it tomorrow.
3 Remember: you .... tell anyone about this. It's a secret.
4 Jack can stay at home. He .... come with us.
5 Shh! Be quiet! You .... talk in the library!
6 We .... hurry. We still have plenty of time.
7 You .... forget to tell Chloe about this. It's very important.
8 Come on! Hurry up! We .... be late!

Remember

You mustn't do this.
(Don't do this!)

You don't have to do this.
(But you can if you want to.)

13 Complete with *can / can't* or *must / mustn't.*

Dear Peter and Lucy,

I will be home a bit late today (I [1] ....must..... visit Aunt Mabel at the hospital after work).

[2] .... you please go to the supermarket for me? I [3] .... do the shopping today because I'm very busy. The money and the shopping list are on the kitchen table.
Oh, and you [4] .... forget to return the DVDs to the DVD store. They're already one day late! Lucy, you [5] .... watch TV but you [6] .... finish your homework first.
Peter, you [7] .... play football with your friends in the afternoon, but you [8] .... be back home by 6.30.

You [9] .... call me on my mobile if you need anything.

Love, Mum

14 Choose the correct answer.

TeenLink

Reader's corner
Write to us about anything that's on your mind!



My parents think I'm still a baby! 'You 1 .... go to bed late!' 'You 2 .... drink more milk!' 'Oh, you 3 .... watch this film, it's not for you!' 'When we were your age we 4 .... do what our parents said, too.' Well, I'm 13 years old and I want to take some decisions for myself – they 1 .... to tell me what to do all the time!
Adrian, 13



Life sucks! My aunt and uncle are going on a ski-ing holiday to Austria next Friday and they have asked me to go, too. The thing is, I 6 .... find my passport and there is no time to get a new one so I 7 .... to go! I feel miserable!

Thomas, 11



8 .... someone please send me a copy of the September issue of 'TeenLink'? I collect them and I haven't got this one.
Marianne, 12

	a	b	c
1	a must	b can	c mustn't
2	a have	b will be able to	c must
3	a aren't able	b can't	c couldn't
4	a had to	b must	c were able to
5	a couldn't	b don't have	c mustn't
6	a aren't able to	b can't	c mustn't
7	a won't be able	b can't	c must
8	a Has	b Can	c Could

Writing practice

15 Write about you.

1 Write two things you couldn't do when you were three years old.

....

2 Write two things you had to do and two things you didn't have to do when you were four.

....

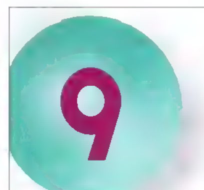
....

3 Write two things that you will be able to do when you are eighteen years old.

....

4 Write two things that you will not have to do when you finish school.

....



9 Modal verbs (2): Possibility / probability, deduction, advice

1
The school bus is leaving in a minute! Where's Peter?
He may be in the modern art room.

2
He can't be there! He hates modern art!
But I saw him a few minutes ago! He was sitting on a bench and he was looking at a picture!

3
He must like this painting very much. He's been here for half an hour!

4
He's not looking at the picture. He's asleep!
Poor Peter! I think he should go to bed earlier.

1 Complete the tables.

Possibility / probability	
may	We .... go to the party. They may come with us.
might	I might be late. He .... (mightn't) like the painting.
could	You .... meet us there.

Deduction	
must	He .... be in the modern art room.
can't	He................ be there!

Advice	
should	You should talk to your father. You................ (shouldn't) worry so much. .... I phone him?



2 Read the information.

Possibility/probability

- We use *may/may not* and *might/might not* to say that something is possible in the present or future. We use *may/may not* and *might/might not* in the same way.
  Jim isn't in his room. He may/might be in the garden. (Present)
  We may not/might not stay at home tomorrow. (Future)
- We can also use *could* to talk about things that are possible. We only use it in positive sentences. In negative sentences we use *may not/might not*, not *couldn't*.
  Jim isn't in his room. He could be in the garden.
  ~~*They couldn't be at home.*~~
  They may not/might not be at home. ✔

Deduction

- We use *must* when we are almost sure that something is true.
  Peter didn't have breakfast this morning. He must be hungry.
- We use *can't* when we are almost sure that something is not true.
  Peter's just had breakfast. He can't be hungry!

Advice

- We use *should/shouldn't* to give advice, to say what we think is a good or bad idea.
  You should be more careful.
  You shouldn't eat so many sweets.
- We often use *should* in questions to ask for advice.
  Should I ask Ella about this?
  Where should we go?

3 Complete with *could* or *may not*.

1 I *may not* buy that hat. I don't like it very much.
2 There's someone at the door. It .... be Alex.
3 Mum .... have time to go to the supermarket. She's very busy.
4 I .... have lunch. I'm not very hungry.
5 Hmm... yes, you .... be right. I hadn't thought about this.
6 Craig .... go to school tomorrow. He's ill.
7 There's a letter on the table. It .... be from Julia.
8 Cosmo isn't in his basket. He .... in the kitchen.

4 Complete with *might / might not* and a verb from the box.

be	buy	~~go~~	know	need	pass	rain	wear

1 We *might not go* to the concert. The tickets are very expensive.
2 Here, take this with you. You .... it.
3 I .... a bit late. I'm sorry!
4 I .... that jacket. I haven't really got enough money.
5 Jack .... the test. He doesn't work hard enough.
6 Come on, let's ask Mrs Walker – she .... the answer.
7 I .... that dress to the party. I don't like it very much.
8 Take an umbrella with you. It ....

5 Complete with *must* or *can't*.

1 They won. They ..must.......................... be very happy.
2 What? That .... be Ron! He phoned me from Japan yesterday!
3 No, you're wrong! This .... be the right answer.
4 Hi. You .... be Harry. Erica's told me a lot about you.
5 Wow! You've got so many CDs! You .... love music!
6 You .... be hungry again! You had lunch an hour ago!
7 That .... be Kevin's brother! Kevin hasn't got a brother.
8 That man can't understand what I'm saying. He .... be a tourist.

6 Circle the correct word.

1 Mum: What's the matter Lucy? You've got dark circles under your eyes.
Lucy: I didn't sleep last night. I had a terrible headache.
Mum: You [1] (must) / may feel very tired. Why don't you go to bed now?
Lucy: I have to study. I'm not sure but we [2] can't / may have a History test tomorrow.
Mum: You don't look well, darling. You [3] may / can't be ill. Go to bed now.
You [4] must / might feel better when you wake up.

2 Beth: Who's that boy with Vicky, over there?
Harry: He [5] must / may not be her brother. They look very much alike.
Beth: He [6] can't / might be her brother. He is only six years old. This boy [7] can't / must be at least fifteen!
Harry: He [8] might / can't be a relative.
Vicky: Hi, guys! This is my cousin, James.
Harry: Hi James! See, Beth? I was right!

7 Complete with *should* or *shouldn't*.

TeenLink

Dear *TeenLink*,
My name's Alex and I'm thirteen. My school marks are really bad. I think school's OK, and I know I [1] ..should....... try a bit harder, but I'm afraid I can't be a good student!
Can you help me? What [2] .... I do?

Dear Alex,
You can be a good student! Here's what you [3] .... do:
First of all, you [4] .... try to do your homework every day. And remember: you [5] .... watch TV before you do your homework! School comes first!
If you think your homework is too difficult, you [6] .... talk to your teacher. Ask him/her to help you. And you [7] .... waste time in class. You [8] .... listen to your teacher very carefully.
Good luck!

8 Complete with the correct modal verb.

TeenLink

Your stories By Tracy Morgan

It was 11 o'clock in the morning on a warm summer day and I was sitting in the garden with my brother. A tall man in a business suit and a locksmith were trying to open the front door of the house across the street. It was very strange because Mrs Hall, our neighbour, had just left on a long holiday!

'Look, Ethan' I said to my brother 'they [1] ...must........ be burglars!'

'They [2] .... be burglars, Tracy!' he answered. It's the middle of the day! Everyone can see them!

'They [3] .... be clever burglars, then! They know people will not think they're doing anything wrong. I'll call the police!'

'You [4] .... call the police! It's none of your business! The man in the suit [5] .... be Mrs Hall's guest and he's lost his key!'

'He [6] .... be a guest! I saw Mrs Hall before she left in the morning and she didn't say anything about guests!'

A few minutes later the police came and took both man to the police station. I said to my brother: 'See? I did the right thing! The man in the suit [7] .... be Mrs Hall's friend! I'm sure!'

And then the phone rang. It was Mrs Hall.

'Tracy, I forgot to tell you: my friend, Adam, left some important business papers in my house, yesterday. He hasn't got a key so he'll bring a locksmith with him. I'm calling you because someone [8] .... think he's a burglar!'

Writing practice

9 Write what you think. Use the modal verb given.

1 It is late at night and you are in bed. You hear a noise in the kitchen.
(must) It must be dad. He usually gets up to drink some water........
(must)..
(can't) It can't ....

2 You have arranged to meet your friend outside the cinema. The film has already started but he / she has not arrived yet.
(might) He / She ....
(can't) ....

3 A friend says she likes cats. When your cat goes near her she runs away!
(can't) ....
(may) ....

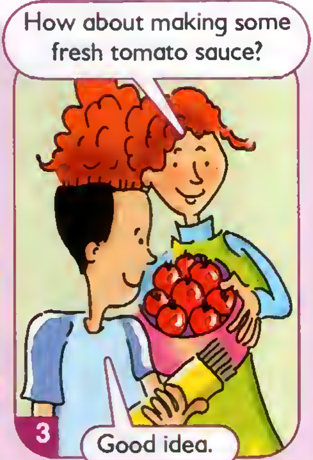
4 Your uncle has just won a lot of money in the lottery!
(must) ....
(might) ....

5 Your friend spends all day playing computer games. He isn't doing very well at school.
(should) ....
(shouldn't) ....

10 Modal verbs (3): Offers, suggestions











1 **Read the tables.**

Offers	
I'll …	I'll make dinner.
Shall I … ?	Shall I make you a cup of tea?
Can I … ?	Can I help?
Would you like … ?	Would you like some orange juice?

Suggestions	
Let's …	Let's make spaghetti.
Shall we … ?	Shall we have something to eat?
We can / could …	We can/could stay at home.
Why don't we / you … ?	Why don't we watch a DVD?
Would you like to … ?	Would you like to have lunch now?
What / How about … ?	How about listening to some music?



2 Read the information.

Offers

When we offer to do things for people, we can use:

- *I'll* + an infinitive without *to*.
  I'll help.
- *Shall I* + an infinitive without *to*.
  Shall I help?
- *Can I* + an infinitive without *to*.
  Can I help?

When we offer something to someone, we can use:

Would you like + a noun.
Would you like some tea?

Suggestions

When we want to suggest what to do, we can use:

- *Let's* + an infinitive without *to*.
  Let's go to the cinema.
- *Shall we* + an infinitive without *to*.
  Shall we go to the cinema?
- *Can/could* + an infinitive without *to*.
  We can/could go to the cinema.
- *Why don't we/you* + an infinitive without *to*.
  Why don't we go to the cinema?
- *Would you like* + an infinitive with *to*.
  Would you like to go to the cinema?
- *What/How about* + an *-ing* form.
  How about going to the cinema?

3 Complete with *I'll* or *Shall I*.

1 **A:** I haven't got Will's phone number. **B:** That's OK. ...I'll... give it to you.
2 **A:** It's very dark in here. **B:** .... open the curtains?
3 **A:** I want to listen to the news. **B:** .... turn on the radio?
4 **A:** We haven't got any flour. **B:** .... get some from the supermarket.
5 **A:** I don't want to go there alone! **B:** .... come with you?
6 **A:** I forgot to tell Jo about the party. **B:** Don't worry. .... tell her.
7 **A:** This suitcase is so heavy! **B:** .... carry it for you.
8 **A:** I'm late! **B:** .... drive you to the station?

4 Complete with *I'll*, *Shall I* or *Would you like*.

1 **A:** I'm starving! **B:** Shall I .... make some sandwiches?
2 **A:** .... a biscuit? **B:** No, thanks. I've already had two.
3 **A:** I'm cold. **B:** .... close the window.
4 **A:** .... some cocoa? **B:** Yes, please.
5 **A:** I need to speak to Ella. **B:** .... ask her to phone you?
6 **A:** I don't feel very well. **B:** .... call the doctor.
7 **A:** Are you going to the post office? **B:** Yes. .... post these letters for you?
8 **A:** .... some more soup? **B:** No, thank you.

5 Complete with *Let's, Shall we* or *Would you like.*

1 A: Would you like .... to go to the cinema tonight?
B: I'm sorry, I can't. I'm busy.

2 A: .... watch *The Secret of the Lake*.
B: No. I've already seen that.

3 A: .... go home now?
B: Yes. It's getting late.

4 A: .... to play a game?
B: Yes, OK.

5 A: .... get a taxi?
B: We can get the bus.

6 A: .... phone Emma.
B: I haven't got her phone number.

7 A: .... have something to eat?
B: Yes! I'm starving!

8 A: .... to listen to some music?
B: Sure.

6 Rewrite the suggestions. Use *Why don't we* and *How about.*

1 Let's stay at home tonight.
Why don't we stay at home tonight?
How about staying at home tonight?

2 Let's make some sandwiches.
....
....

3 Let's watch a DVD.
....
....

4 Let's go to the beach.
....
....

5 Let's have a party.
....
....

6 Let's download the photos from the Internet.
....
....

7 Let's play *Monopoly*.
....
....

8 Let's eat out tonight.
....
....

7 Circle the correct answer.

1 A: Why don't we / How about watching a thriller?
B: No! I hate thrillers!

2 A: Let's invite / inviting Kelly to the party, too.
B: OK. I'll e-mail her tomorrow.

3 A: Let's / Shall we have some tea?
B: OK.

4 A: Why don't we go / going for a walk in the park?
B: OK. I'll get my coat.

5 A: What do you want to do tonight?
B: Well, we could / shall go to the cinema.

6 A: What about / Why don't we eating out tonight?
B: OK. Let's go to that new restaurant in Willow Street.

7 A: How about / Shall we meet at eight?
B: OK. I'll see you then.

8 A: What shall we do?
B: We could / shall ask Craig to help us.

8 Read and complete.




Beth: Oh, Harry! I really don't know what to do!
Harry: [1] ....Can...... I help you?
Beth: Well, yes! I've got no ideas and the article for *TeenLink* must be ready tomorrow!
Harry: [2] .... don't you write something about sports? Kids love sports.
Beth: We've got two articles about sports! You wrote them!
Harry: Yes, you're right! You [3] .... write about the history of our town.
Beth: That's boring!
Harry: [4] .... about interviewing the new Music teacher?
Beth: Oh, not another teacher interview!
Harry: Yes, you're right. It might be too much. [5] .... you like to write about that new singer, Nadia Newton?
Beth: I don't know anything about her!
Harry: Oh, all right. I [6] .... write the article for you.
Beth: Harry, you're an angel! Thanks! Bye!

9 Read and write a response.

1 I want to do something. I haven't been out of the house all day!
Let's .go for a walk.. . (go for a walk)
Why ....? (visit a friend)
Shall ....? (play football in the park)
How ....? (catch the bus into town)

2 I don't feel very well.
Can ....? (do something for you)
Shall ....? (take you home)
Would ....? (a glass of water)

Writing practice

10 Write what you might say in these situations. Try to use a different expression each time.

1 Your friend is thirsty. Offer him / her something.

....

2 It snowed last night. You want to go out and make a snowman. Suggest this to your friends.

....

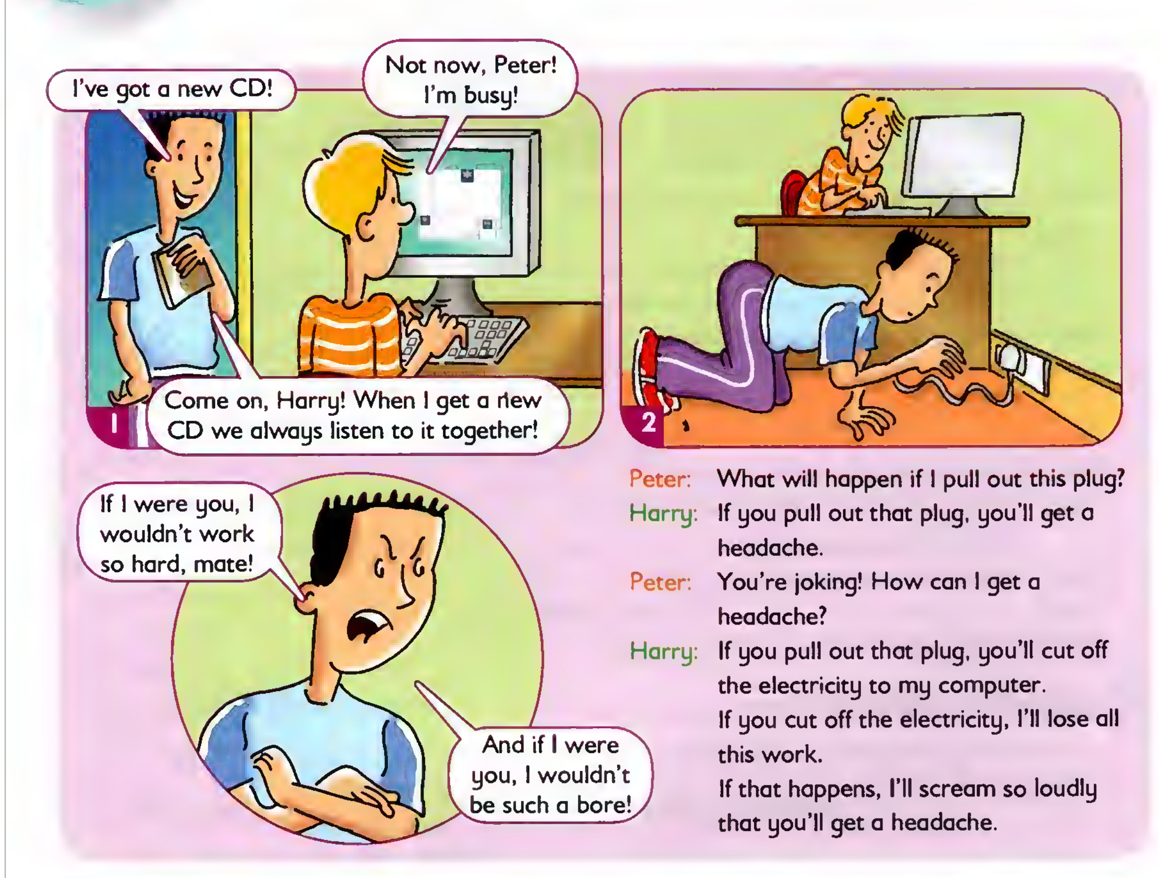
3 Your grandma cannot open the marmalade jar. Offer to open it for her.

....

4 You and your cousins are deciding where to spend a holiday together. Make a suggestion.

....

11 Conditionals, *wish*



1 **Complete the tables.**

Zero conditional		
If / When **+**	**present simple >**	**present simple**
If	you mix red and white	you get pink.
....	I get a new CD,	we always listen to it together.

First conditional		
If **+**	**present simple >**	***will***
....	you pull out that plug,	you .... cut off the electricity.
If	he ....n't invite me to the party,	I won't go.

Second conditional		
If **+**	**present simple >**	**present simple**
If	Harry lost all his work,	he would ('d) be very angry.
....	I were you,	I .... (wouldn't) work so hard.

2 Read the information.

Zero conditional

Form

Conditional sentences have two parts. The *if* clause and the main clause.

- To form zero conditional sentences, we use *if/when* + present simple in the *if* clause and present simple in the main clause.
  If/When you heat water, it boils.
- The *if* clause can come before or after the main clause. When the *if* clause comes first, we use a comma after it.
  When he has a headache, he always lies down and rests.
  He always lies down and rests when he has a headache.

Use

- We use zero conditional sentences to talk about something that always happens if something else happens first.
  If you mix red and white, you get pink.

3 Complete the zero conditional sentences.

1 Cosmo and Bella ..*hide*.............................. under the sofa when Lucy plays the violin. (hide)
2 If I don't have to go to school, I .... early. (not get up)
3 When Chloe .... my sister, they talk for hours! (phone)
4 My mum gets really angry if I .... my room. (not tidy)
5 Dylan usually goes to the gym after work if he .... tired. (not be)
6 If I don't go to bed early, I .... tired in the morning. (feel)
7 .... your dog when you go on holiday? (Mrs Richards / look after)
8 When my dad .... home early, he helps me with my homework. (get)

4 Read the information.

First conditional

Form

- To form first conditional sentences, we use *if* + present simple in the *if* clause and *will* in the main clause.
  If he comes, I'll go.
- We can also use the imperative or modal verbs (e.g. *can, may, must*) in the main clause.
  If you see him, give him my message.
  (*if* + present simple ➜ imperative)
  If I see him, I can give him your message.
  (*if* + present simple ➜ modal verb)
- Remember: the *if* clause can come before or after the main clause. We use a comma when the *if* clause comes first.
  If you don't get a map, you'll get lost.
  You'll get lost if you don't get a map.

Use

- We use first conditional sentences to talk about something that may happen in the future, as a result of an action or situation.
  If she phones me, I'll tell her about the party.

5 Complete the first conditional sentences.

1 If Lydia ..passes...................... her test, her father will buy her a new computer. (pass)
2 If Harry comes, I .... to him. (talk)
3 My mum won't let me go to the park if I .... my homework. (not finish)
4 If you do that again, dad .... very angry. (be)
5 We'll be late if we .... (not hurry)
6 If she goes to Paris, she .... us a postcard. (send)
7 Liam will be very disappointed if Emma .... to the party. (not come)
8 If you .... now, you'll miss your bus. (not leave)
9 If it rains, we .... out. (not go)
10 If he sees our message, he .... us. (phone)

6 Complete the first conditional sentences. Then add commas where necessary.

1 If you ..leave........................ (leave) your bag here, it ..might get................. (might / get) lost.
2 Callum .... (stay) at home if he .... (not feel) better.
3 If you .... (ask) her she .... (help) you.
4 If you .... (see) Kyle please .... (not tell) him about the party.
5 .... (your dad / be) angry if he .... (find out) about this?
6 We .... (may / miss) the last bus if we .... (not hurry).
7 If you .... (finish) at six I .... (can / meet) you at the station.
8 If they .... (be) tired we .... (not go) to the park.
9 If we .... (not make) some sandwiches we .... (get) hungry.
10 .... (call) me if you .... (need) help. OK?

7 Complete the first conditional sentences so they are true for you.

1 My mum ..will be...... (be) furious if I fail my English test.
2 If my best friend .... (forget) my birthday, ...
3 If I .... (not be) busy tomorrow, I ....
4 If I .... (save) enough money this year, I ....
8 If I .... (finish) my homework early today, ...
6 If I .... (stay up) late tonight, ...
7 I .... (be) very disappointed if ....
8 If I .... (have) some free time next week, I ....

8 Read the information.

Second conditional

Form

To form second conditional sentences, we use *if* + past simple in the *if* clause and *would* + infinitive without *to* in the main clause.

If I knew the answer, I would tell you.

- In the *if* clause, we can use *were* instead of *was* after *I, he, she* and *it*.
  If I was/were rich, I'd buy that house.
- Remember: the *if* clause can come before or after the main clause. We use a comma when the *if* clause comes first.
  If they weren't so busy, they would come with us.
  They would come with us if they weren't so busy.

Use

We use second conditional sentences:

- to talk about things that are not true now, and are not very likely to happen in the future.
  If I won the lottery, I'd travel around the world. (I can't travel around the world now. And I probably won't win the lottery in the future.)
- to talk about imaginary situations, things that are completely impossible.
  If people had wings, they would fly. (This is completely impossible. People will never have wings.)
- to give advice, with the phrase *If I were you* in the *if* clause.
- *If I were you, I would tell her the truth.*
  I wouldn't do that if I were you.

9 Circle the correct answer. Then add commas where necessary.

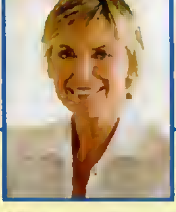
1. If Ryan and Ellie didn't live / wouldn't live in Cambridge, we would see them more often.
2. If he didn't need / wouldn't need his camera he'd lend it to us.
3. Katie got / would get better marks at school if she studied harder.
4. If I were / would be you I'd call the police.
5. I'd buy that computer if I had / would have enough money.
6. What would you do if this happened / would happen to you?
7. If I went to Paris I visited / would visit the Eiffel Tower.
8. I didn't help / wouldn't help him if I were you.

10 Complete the second conditional sentences.

1. If I *had* (have) his phone number, *I'd phone* (phone) him.
2. I .... (not lie) to her if I were you.
3. If we .... (not have) to go to school tomorrow, I .... (stay) in bed all day!
4. We .... (get) a dog if we .... (have) a bigger house.
5. If that jacket .... (not be) so expensive, I .... (buy) it.
6. If he .... (not like) you, he .... (not call) you every day.
7. What .... (you / say) if somebody .... (ask) you the same question?
8. If I .... (be) you, I .... (not spend) so much money on clothes.

11 Read and complete.





Mrs. Amelia Sellars, Mayoress of our town.

TeenLink

THE DESERT ISLAND QUESTIONS

This week we've got the Mayoress with us!

If you had to spend a month alone on a desert island, what would you take with you:

- to help you survive?
- for company?
- for entertainment?

If I had to spend a month on a desert island, I [1] ...'d take... (take) lots of drinking water with me. Then I [2] .... (take) a knife, a fishing rod and some matches. If I [3] .... (catch) any fish, I [4] .... (light) a fire and cook them. I love fish!

If there [5] .... (be) any animals on the island, I [6] .... (keep) one as a pet, and then I [7] .... (have) some real company! If I [8] .... (take) any books with me, I [9] .... (choose) something funny. If I had to spend a month on a desert island, I [10] .... (carry) a trombone with me and learn how to play it!

12 Complete the table and read the information.

I wish	
I wish + past simple	I wish I had more money.
I wish + *was* / *were*	.... wish I was / were famous.
I	Peter was / were here.
I wish + *could*	I wish I could help you.

We use *wish* + past simple to show that we would like something to be different, that we are not happy with a present situation.

I wish I didn't have to go. (I have to go. But I don't want to.)

- We can use *were* instead of *was* after *I*, *he*, *she* and *it*.

  I wish I was / were rich.

- We often use *I wish* + *could*.

  I wish I could fly! I wish you could come with us.

13 Peter is ill today. Read and write sentences with *I wish*.

1 I / not have / a headache ...I wish I didn't have a headache.
2 I / not be / ill ....
3 Mum / be / here ....
4 I / not have to / stay in bed ....
5 I / can / go / to the park ....
6 I / can / eat / some ice cream ....

14 Read and complete.

Christina: Hi, Lucy! My sister and I are going to the cinema. Would you like to come with us?
Lucy: I can't, Christina. I'm sorry. If I [1] didn't have (not have) so much to do, I [2] .... (go) with you.
Christina: Why are you so busy?
Lucy: I've got a History test tomorrow. I wish I [3] .... (can come) with you. We [4] .... (have) a great time!
Christina: But, Lucy... tomorrow...
Lucy: Life [5] .... (be) much easier if we didn't have to go to school. We [6] .... (do) so many things if we [7] .... (have) more free time.
Christina: Lucy! Listen to me! You don't have to do any homework for tomorrow! It's a school holiday!
Lucy: Oh dear! You're right. I wish I [8] .... (not be) so silly!

Writing practice

15 Write about you.

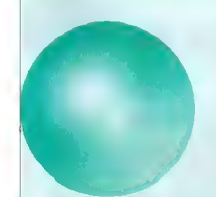
1 You have to stay on a desert island for one week. You can bring only three things with you. What would you take?
If I had to stay on a desert island for a week, I'd take ....
....

2 What do you do when your mum is angry with you?
....
....

3 What will you do if you finish your homework early, today?
....
....

4 What would you do if your best friend lied to you?
....
....

6 What will you do if it rains tomorrow?
....
....



Use your English (Units 7–11)

1 Look at the text in each question. What does it say? Choose the correct answer.

1

From: Anna To: Ella

Ella, can you look for my glasses? I think I left them at your house yesterday. Check in Fred's room – they might be on his desk.

a Anna is sure her glasses are on Fred's desk.
b Anna is sure her glasses aren't on Fred's desk.
c Anna isn't sure exactly where her glasses are.

2

DO NOT FEED THE ANIMALS

a You don't have to feed the animals.
b You mustn't feed the animals.
c You can feed the animals.

3

Dear diary,

I wish I didn't have to go to that party tonight! Well, at least Nikki will be there!

Kath

a Kath doesn't want to go to the party.
b Kath doesn't have to go to the party.
c Kath wants to go to the party.

4

Ben,
Fiona's back. Why don't you phone her and ask her to help you with your Science project?
Mum

a Ben's mum thinks he should phone Fiona.
b Ben's mum thinks he shouldn't phone Fiona.
c Ben's mum thinks Fiona can't help him with his Science project.

2 Complete with one word.

A: What are you doing?
B: I'm looking at this cool website. Emma [1] ..is.......... having a birthday party on Saturday and I'm trying to decide what to buy for her.
A: Oh, yes, I know. I'm going [2] .... get her Harry Rowler's new CD.
B: A CD, huh? I'm sure she [3] .... like it – she loves pop music!

A: [4] .... you coming to the sports centre tomorrow?
B: No, I [5] .... not! You know I hate playing tennis with Eric!
A: But Eric isn't coming. He's [6] .... to stay at home and look after his baby brother.
B: Oh, good! I [7] .... join you, then!

3 Circle the correct answer.

1 **A**: Can / Might I borrow your camera? **B**: Sure. It's on my desk.
2 **A**: I couldn't / won't be able to join you tomorrow. **B**: Why not?
3 **A**: I'm really hungry! **B**: Shall / Will I make you a sandwich?
4 **A**: It's OK. You mustn't / don't have to do this. I'll do it. **B**: Oh, OK then.
5 **A**: Could / May you open the door for me, please? **B**: Of course.
6 **A**: That can't / mustn't be Kim! She's in Japan! **B**: That's Liz, her twin sister.

4 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use 1–3 words.

1 I can't buy that MP3 player because I don't have enough money.
I would buy that MP3 player if ..*had*.............................. enough money.
2 I lied to my father and now I'm sorry.
I wish I .... to my father.
3 Let's watch a DVD.
Why don't .... a DVD?
4 Leave now or you'll be late.
If you .... now, you'll be late.
5 I think you should tell her the truth.
If I were you, ... her the truth.
6 Shall I get you some more orange juice?
Would you .... some more orange juice?
7 Unfortunately, I can't help you.
I wish I .... you.
8 Shall we go to the park after school?
How about .... to the park after school?

5 Complete the sentences so they are true for you.

1 Next month I'm going ....
2 I may .... tomorrow.
3 When I'm twenty-one, I will be able ....
4 When I was four, I couldn't ....
4 I don't have to .... on Saturday.
5 If I don't do my English homework, ...
6 I wish ....
7 If I were rich, ...

Now you can ...

✔ Talk about the future.
I'm going to the cinema with my friends on Saturday.
We'll be back at seven.

✔ Talk about abilities.
Emma can speak German and French.
We won't be able to join you next week.

✔ Talk about things that are or aren't necessary.
I don't have to wear a uniform at school.
We must finish this today.

✔ Ask for or give permission.
Could I use your computer?
You can borrow my bike.

✔ Make requests, promises, offers and suggestions.
Could you help me?
I won't tell anyone. I promise.
Shall I carry that bag for you?
Why don't we go to the cinema?

✔ Give advice.
You shouldn't drink so much cola.
If I were you, I wouldn't touch that button!

✔ Talk about thinks that are true now and are often impossible or not very likely to happen in the future.
If we don't catch the first bus, we'll be late.
If we weren't busy, we'd help them.
If I had wings, I would fly!

✔ Express wishes and regrets.
I wish I had £1,500.
I wish I hadn't bought these jeans.

12 Nouns, articles



Christina: Well, I don't know a lot about Art but I think I can see the sun, up there. There's a pond and some fish in it. I think I can see two deer behind the bushes, an eagle in the sky … oh, and some butterflies?

Lucy: Wow Christina! Can you really see all these things? I think I can just see two children playing with a ball.

Mrs Rhodes: Maybe two ships in the sea…?

Christina: What's the name of the painting, Mrs Rhodes?

1 Complete the tables.

	Regular plurals		Irregular Plurals			
	Singular	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**
-s	book	books	man	men	tooth	teeth
-es	dress	dress................	woman	....	mouse	mice
-ies	country	countr................	child	children	fish	....
-ves	wolf	wol................	person	people	sheep	sheep
	foot	....	deer	deer		

Plural countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
We need four eggs for the cake.	The milk's in the fridge.
They've got three children.	Your hair................ longer than mine.
There .... two sandwiches in the fridge.	Gold is more expensive than silver.

Plural nouns
His clothes are dirty.
Where .... my sunglasses?
I bought two pairs .... jeans.

▶ Look at the spelling rules on page 139.

2 Read the information.

Plurals

For regular nouns, we add -s, -es, -ies or – ves to form the plural.

- *computer* ➜ *computers* *box* ➜ *boxes*
  lorry ➜ *lorries* *knife* ➜ *knives*

Irregular nouns change in different ways in the plural. Some irregular nouns don't change in the plural.

- *man* ➜ *men* *tooth* ➜ *teeth*
  fish ➜ *fish* *deer* ➜ *deer*

Countable and uncountable nouns

- Countable nouns can be singular or plural. We can count them.
  one book *two books three books*
- Uncountable nouns have no plural form. We can't count them.
  cheese *water* *gold* *wood*
  ~~*one cheese*~~ ~~*two cheeses*~~
- We can make countable nouns countable by using the container or the quantity. For example, we say: *a bottle of water, a can of cola, a carton of orange juice, a glass of milk, a loaf of bread, a slice of pizza, a pot of yoghurt, a kilo of sugar, 400 grams of flour, a litre of water, a piece of paper*, etc.

Plural nouns

Some nouns are always plural, and we always use a plural verb after them. These nouns may refer to:

- things that are made of two similar parts: *glasses, trousers, jeans, shorts, pyjamas, scissors*
- groups of things: *clothes, stairs*
  Your trousers are on your bed.
  Where are my glasses?

3 Complete with the plural form of the words in brackets.

1 There are twenty-five ..students.. (student) in my class: twelve ..boys.. (boy) and thirteen ..girls.. (girl).
2 Can you get two .... (loaf) of bread and some .... (tomato) from the market?
3 Please put these .... (glass) in the cupboard – and leave the .... (plate) on the table.
4 My .... (foot) hurt! Can we sit down here for a few .... (minute)?
5 Good. Now add the .... (strawberry) and .... (cherry) and put it in the fridge for three .... (hour).
6 How many .... (person) have your .... (cousin) invited to the party?
7 Dinner's ready. Can you get the .... (knife) and .... (fork) please?
8 .... (deer) live in .... (forest).

4 Complete the table. Write the plural form of these words in the correct column.

~~answer~~ baby beach child class dictionary fish fox knife lady leaf library loaf monkey party person place radio restaurant shelf tomato tooth wife wish woman

-s	-es	-ies	-ves	Irregular
answers	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....

5 **Complete the table. Write *C* for 'countable' noun and *U* for 'uncountable' noun.**

month	C	oil	....	magazine	....
air	U	skirt	....	money	....
friend	....	milk	....	family	....
photo	....	help	....	rice	....
love	....	leaf	....	cotton	....
meat	....	bread	....	T-shirt	....

6 **Circle the correct answer.**

1 The scissors is / are in that drawer.
2 There's / There are lots of orange juice in the fridge. We don't need any more.
3 Why are you still in your pyjama / pyjamas, Ben? Hurry up! We're late!
4 I'm not going to wear that / those jeans. I don't like it / them.
5 Grandpa couldn't read the newspaper because he'd lost his glass / glasses.
6 We need two cartons / cans of milk for the dessert.
7 Can you give me a piece / slice of paper?

7 **Read the information.**

Articles

a/an

We use *a/an* with singular countable nouns:

- when we talk about a thing or person but don't say exactly which one: *I need a pen.*
- to talk about people's jobs: *Jack's father is a doctor.*
- before adjectives, to describe people or things: *They've got a beautiful house.*
- in expressions with numbers: *I see her twice a week.*
  He makes £50,000 a year.
- to talk about a kind or group of people, things or animals in general: *A cheetah is faster than a tiger.* (All cheetahs are faster than tigers.)

the

We can use *the* with singular, plural and uncountable nouns. We use it:

- when it is clear which person or thing we mean: *The man on the left is Matt's father.*
- when there is only one:
  The sun was shining.
- with the names of oceans (*the Atlantic ocean*), seas (*the Red Sea*), rivers (*the Mississippi*), mountain ranges (*the Himalayas*) and deserts (*the Sahara Desert*).
- with the names of some countries:
  the USA/US (= United States of America), the UK (= United Kingdom), *the Netherlands, the Czech Republic*
- with the names of cinemas (*the Odeon*), theatres (*the National Theatre*), museums (*the Louvre*) and hotels (*the Hilton*)
- with musical instruments:
  My brother plays the guitar.
- with newspapers: *the Sun, the Guardian*
- with surnames, to talk about families:
  Have you met the Smiths yet?
- in some time expressions:
  in the morning/afternoon/evening, at the weekend BUT: *in December, at night, on Fridays.*

Remember: when we talk about something for the first time, we use *a/an*. When we talk about it again, we use *the*.
Mum gave me a T-shirt and a skirt for my birthday. The T-shirt is red and the skirt is blue.

Zero article

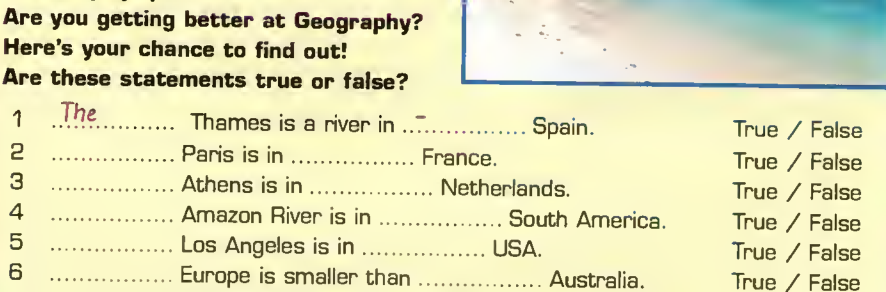
We don't use *a/an* or *the*:

- with names of people (*Harry, Mr Davis*), continents (*Asia*), most countries (*Italy*), cities (*London*), streets (*Baker Street*), squares (*Trafalgar Square*), lakes (*Lake Superior*) and mountains (*Mount Fuji*)
- with sports (*football*), games (*chess*), school subjects (*Geography*), meals (*breakfast*) and languages (*Spanish*)
- before plural and uncountable nouns, when we talk about things, people or animals in general
  Dogs are friendly.
  Life is strange sometimes.
- in these expressions: *at home, at school, in bed*: *Is Anne at home?*

8 Complete with *a / an* or *the*.

1 Lucy plays *the*.............. violin.
2 This is .... MP3 player and that's .... laptop, Grandpa! .... MP3 player is mine and .... laptop is Katie's.
3 Is your mother .... teacher?
4 Do you know .... Robinsons? They live in that house over there.
5 That was .... excellent film!
6 .... girl next to Amy is Mike's sister.
7 I'm going to buy .... new computer next month.
8 .... air conditioner is .... machine that makes the air in .... room or car stay cool.

9 Complete with *the* or – . Then do the quiz.



Geography quiz
Are you getting better at Geography?
Here's your chance to find out!
Are these statements true or false?

1	*The*.............. Thames is a river in *–*................ Spain.	True / False
2	.... Paris is in .... France.	True / False
3	.... Athens is in .... Netherlands.	True / False
4	.... Amazon River is in .... South America.	True / False
5	.... Los Angeles is in .... USA.	True / False
6	.... Europe is smaller than .... Australia.	True / False
7	.... Hawaii is an island in .... Czech Republic.	True / False
8	.... Mount Everest is higher than .... Mount Kilimanjaro.	True / False
9	.... Lake Baikal is the deepest lake in the world.	True / False
10	.... Andes are in .... China.	True / False

Answers: 1 False, 2 True, 3 False, 4 True, 5 True, 6 False, 7 False, 8 True, 9 True, 10 False

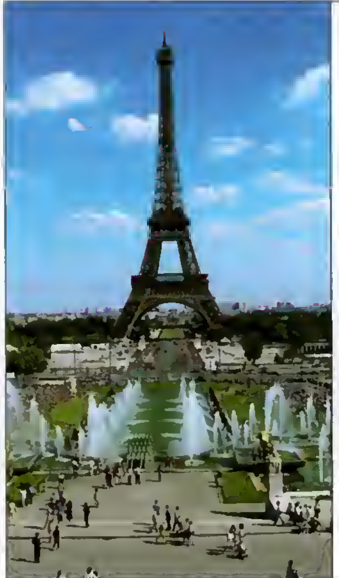
10 Complete with *a/an, the* or – .

TeenLink

8 THINGS YOU MAY NOT KNOW ABOUT CATS

A cat can see six times better than you at [1] ...–... night.
In [2] .... hot countries, cats sleep up to 18 hours a day.
A cat can be [3] .... excellent swimmer.
[4] .... adult cat has 30 teeth.
[5] .... kittens have 26 teeth, called 'milk teeth'.
[6] .... cats can make more than 100 different sounds.
[7] .... oldest cat in [8] .... world lived to be 34 years old!
The best way to clean a cat's teeth is with [9] .... salty water.

11 Complete with *a / an, the* or – .



Dear Mum, Dad and Peter,

I'm having [1] ......a...... wonderful time in [2] .... Paris. On Sunday we visited [3] .... Eiffel Tower and Mrs Rhodes took us to [4] .... Louvre yesterday. I bought [5] .... umbrella with a picture of the Mona Lisa for Mum from the Museum Shop!

[6] .... France is beautiful and [7] .... French are very polite and elegant.
It's a pity I cannot speak [8] .... language but I've decided that I'm going to learn [9] .... French when I come back!

Tomorrow we're taking a boat and we're travelling down [10] .... river Seine. I hope Christina is well enough to come, too. She ate two boxes of chocolates yesterday and she spent all evening in [11] .... bed with [12] .... stomachache!

I've got to go now!
I miss you all,
Love, Lucy

12 Circle the correct answer.

Jamie: Hi, Leah. It's Jamie.
Leah: Oh, hi, Jamie. Where are you? What's all that noise?
Jamie: I'm at the shopping centre. I want to get [1] (a) / the present for Connor's [2] birthday / birthdays. What about you? What are you doing?
Leah: Well, I'm at [3] home / the home – working on my Biology project.
Jamie: Ugh, I hate [4] Biology / the Biology. Listen, Leah – I'm meeting Lydia at [5] station / the station at 3.30 – we're going to that new café in [6] South Street / the South Street. Would you like to join us?
Leah: Sure! I'd love to! But I have to finish my project first. I'll meet you there at 4.00.
Jamie: Great! See you later, then!

13 **Complete with *a* / *an*, *the* or –.**

TeenLink

GLOBAL FRIENDS

Hi! My name's Serena and I live in 1 ....*the*.... USA, in Chicago but I've got relatives all around 2 .... world. My favourite cousin, Sylvia, lives in 3 .... UK. Her house is in 4 .... centre of London in 5 .... Victoria Street and from her bedroom window she can see 6 .... river Thames!
I visit Sylvia once 7 .... year and spend two weeks at her house. Her dad, my uncle, is 8 .... teacher and her mum is 9 .... architect. They all love 10 .... music and we often have musical evenings: my uncle plays 11 .... guitar, Sylvia plays 12 .... piano, my aunt sings and I sit and enjoy 13 .... show!

14 **Choose a word from the box and complete the story. Decide if you need the singular or plural form of the noun.**

thief	the	man	face	the	an	the	mouse	an	glass	~~a~~	money	a

Careful! Some gaps need the same word so they have the same number.

TeenLink

AN UNUSUAL BANK ROBBERY by Matthew Vine

There was 1 ....*a*.... robbery in ABC bank, last week.
I was in the bank when two tall 2 .... came in. They were wearing hats and dark 3 .... They seemed a bit strange but I thought: 'Maybe they're famous, they don't want people to see their 4 ....'
Suddenly, there was a lot of noise and I looked round. Guess what I saw! There were four little grey 5 .... in the middle of 6 .... room. People panicked. 7 .... elderly lady climbed on her chair, screaming. Suddenly 8 .... bank manager shouted: 9 .... ! They have taken all our 10 .... !' I looked outside and I saw two people running with 11 .... orange bag in their hands. They got into 12 .... white car and drove away fast! They were the 2 .... with the hats and the 3 .... It was 13 .... clever trick with the 5 .... ! We were all looking at them so no one saw 14 .... two 3 .... robbing the bank until it was too late to do anything!

Writing practice

15 **Complete the sentences about you.**

Global friends.
Write six things we should know about you.

My name is 1................................ and I live in 2................................ (name of country). My country is in 3................................ (name of continent). I can speak 4................................ and 5................................ My favourite school subjects are 6................................

13 Quantity: *some, any, no, much, many, a few, a little*









1 Complete the tables.

some, any, no

	Plural countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
Positive	We've got some biscuits.	We've got some cake.
Negative	We haven't got any biscuits. We've got .... biscuits.	We haven't got .... cake. We've got no cake.
Questions	Have we got any biscuits?	Have we got .... cake?

much, many, a few, a little

Plural countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
Peter didn't get many presents.	Lucy hasn't got much money.
.... many presents did Peter get?	How .... money has Lucy got?
Peter got a lot of / lots .... presents.	Lucy's got .... lot of / lots of money.
Peter got a few presents.	Lucy's got a little money.



2 Read the information.

some, any, no

We use *some, any* and *no* with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns.

- We use *some* in positive sentences.
  There are some letters for you on the table.
  There's some juice in the fridge.
- We also use *some* in questions, when we offer something to someone, or when we ask something from someone.
  Would you like some tea?
  Can I have some water, please?
- We use *any* in negative sentences and questions.
  I didn't take any photos.
  There isn't any soup left.
  Did you take any photos?
  Is there any soup left?
- *No* means 'not one' or 'not any'. We use it with positive verbs.
  There are no letters for you.
  (= There aren't any letters for you.)
- *There's no juice in the fridge.*
  (= There isn't any juice in the fridge.)

something / anything / nothing

- We use *some-* and *no-* in positive sentences.
  Come here. I want to tell you something.
  We had nowhere to go.
- We use *any-* in negative sentences and questions.
  She didn't say anything.
  There was nobody / no one in the room.
  Did you go anywhere last night?
  Does anyone / anybody know about this?

3 Complete with *some, any* or *no.*

1 Have we got ...any........... flour?
2 Mum's just made .... tea.
3 We can't make pancakes. We've got .... eggs.
4 There aren't .... sandwiches left.
5 We need to buy .... milk.
6 There are .... apples in this bag. It's empty.
7 Is there .... cocoa for me?
8 Would you like .... pizza?

Look!

People: *someone* (or *somebody*), *anyone* (or *anybody*), *no-one* (or *nobody*).
Things: *something, anything, nothing.*
Places: *somewhere, anywhere, nowhere.*

4 Choose and complete.

something ~~somebody~~ somewhere anything anybody anywhere nothing nobody

1 There's ..somebody.... at the door. I think it's your friend, Luke.
2 I swear! I didn't do .... ! Kevin did it!
3 Did .... ask to see me?
4 She's going to take us .... special on her birthday. She hasn't told us where yet.
5 There was .... in the living room. They had all gone to bed.
6 Did you go .... on Saturday?
7 I'm so hungry! Come on, let's have .... to eat.
8 There's .... in this box. It's empty.

5 Read the information.

a lot of

We use *a lot of* with countable and uncountable nouns, to talk about a large number or a large quantity.

There are a lot of / lots of vitamins in vegetables.

He spends a lot of money on CDs.

(not) much, (not) many, How much? How many?

- We use *not much* and *not many* in negative sentences, to talk about a small number or a small quantity. We use *not much* with uncountable nouns and *not many* with plural countable nouns.
  Hurry up. We haven't got much time.
  I haven't got many CDs.
- We can use *much*, *many*, *how much* and *how many* in questions, to ask about quantities.
  Have we got much time?
  Have you got many CDs?
  How much time have we got?
  How many CDs have you got?
- We often use *a lot* in positive short answers and *not much / not many* in negative short answers.
  A: How many CDs have you got?
  B: A lot!
  A: How much time have we got?
  B: Not much.

a little, a few

- *A little* means *'some, but not much'*. We use it with uncountable nouns.
  I've got a little money. I can get the tickets for the concert.
- *A few* means *'some, but not many'*. We use it with plural countable nouns.
  We've got a few eggs. Let's make an omelette.

6 Complete with *how much* or *how many*. Then circle the correct answer.

1 **A:** How much bread did you buy? **B:** One. / A lot!
2 **A:** .... people did she invite to the party? **B:** Not much. / A lot!
3 **A:** .... money have you spent? **B:** Not much. / Not many.
4 **A:** .... honey is there in that jar? **B:** Not many. / A lot!
5 **A:** .... glasses of milk do you drink every day? **B:** One. / Not much.
6 **A:** .... salt do you put on your food? **B:** Not much. / Not many.
7 **A:** .... eggs do we need? **B:** Not much. / Not many.
8 **A:** .... computer games have you got? **B:** Fifteen. / Not much.

7 Complete with *a few* or *a little*.

1 Don't worry. This will only take a few minutes.
2 Can I ask you .... questions?
3 The soup needs .... more salt and pepper.
4 Gracie's going to stay with her grandmother for .... days.
5 I've got .... time. I can help you with your homework.
6 Now add .... lemon juice to the sauce.
7 I'll come with you. But there are .... things I need to do first.
8 'More tea?' 'Just .... , thank you.'

8 **Read and complete.**





TeenLink

EAT WELL, STAY HEALTHY

Is there anything you'd like to know about the things you eat or drink? Just ask Dr Emma Evans! Let's have a look at this week's questions.

Bob: 1 How much sugar is there in a glass of cola?

Dr Evans: There's 2 .... sugar in cola! We shouldn't drink 3 .... cola. It's not healthy.

Alice: 4 .... vitamins are there in hamburgers?

Dr Evans: There aren't 5 .... vitamins in hamburgers (only vitamin A). But there's 6 .... fat! So be careful!

Maria: 7 .... calories are there in a piece of chocolate cake?

Dr Evans: There are 8 .... calories in chocolate cake. There are 235 calories in just one a piece of cake!

Alex: 9 .... fat is there in a glass of milk? 10 .... glasses of milk should I drink every day?

Dr Evans: There isn't 11 .... fat in milk. Milk is really good for you and you can drink 12 .... glasses every day – but no more than three. You need variety in your everyday diet.

Writing practice

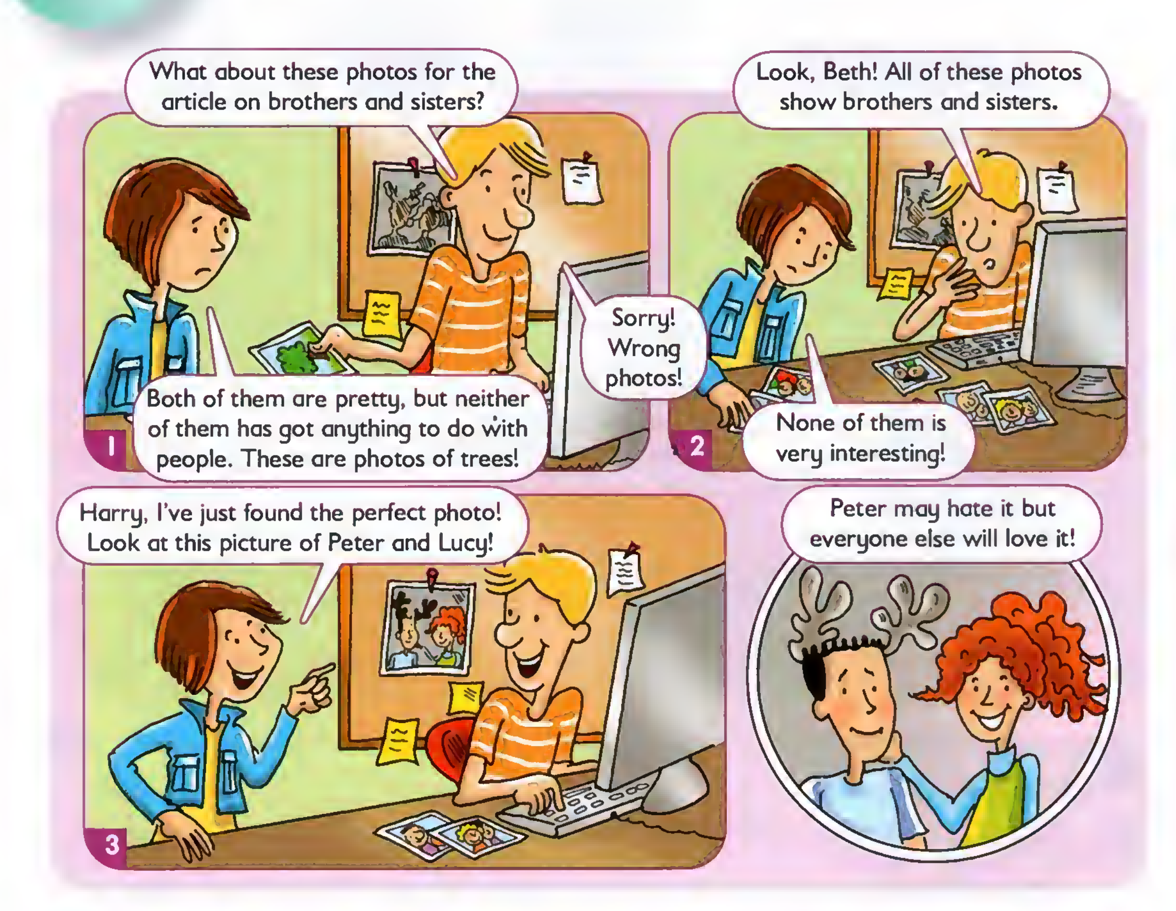
9 **Read and write.**

Read Lucy's diary. Now imagine things were completely different. Replace the underlined words and phrases with their opposite and write about Lucy's horrible day!

Dear Diary,
I had a 1 wonderful day today!
First, I went to the park with my friends.
There 2 were lots of people because the weather was 3 fantastic! There 4 was a lot of sunshine and it was really 5 warm. We ate 6 lots of ice cream, we played 7 a lot of games and then we decided to go to the cinema.
There 8 weren't many people so we 9 didn't spend 10 much time in the queue. It was a science fiction film, and it 11 had a lot of special effects. It was really 12 brilliant!

Dear Diary,
I had a 1 horrible day today!
First, I went to the park with my friends. There 2 weren't many people.
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....

14 Determiners and pronouns



1 **Complete the tables.**

Both / Neither		
Both	girls of these girls .... them	are pretty.
Neither	film of these films of them	was good.

All / None		
All	(of) these photos .... them	show brothers and sisters.
Neither	of the books of	was interesting.

2 Read the information.

Both / Neither

We use *both* and *neither* to talk about two things or people. *Both* means 'one and the other'. *Neither* means 'not one or the other'.

We use:

- *both* + plural noun + plural verb: *Both T-shirts are nice.*
- *both of* + plural noun / pronoun + plural verb: *Both of these T-shirts are nice. Both of them are nice.*
- *neither* + singular noun + singular verb *Neither dress looks good.*
- *neither of* + singular noun / pronoun + singular / plural verb.
- *Neither of these dresses looks / look good. Neither of them looks / look good.*

All / None

We use *all* and *none* to talk about more than two things or people. *All* means 'every one of'. *None* means 'not any of'.

We use:

- *all (of)* + noun + plural verb: *All (of) her friends are going to her party.*
- *all of* + pronoun + plural verb *All of them are going to her party.*
- *none of* + noun / pronoun + singular / plural verb: *None of the girls likes / like pop music. None of them likes / like pop music.*

3 Complete with *both* or *neither.*

1 ...Neither... of them wants to come to the concert. They hate this band.
2 ....books were very interesting. You should read them.
3 ....of them were ill, so they stayed at home.
4 I'm sorry but .... answer is right. Try again.
5 .... of these jackets are too expensive. I can't buy them.
6 .... of them came to the party because they were busy.
7 .... of the films were good. They were really boring.
8 We've got two computers but .... of them are really old.

4 Adam and Eric are identical twins. Look at their answers and complete with *both of them* or *neither of them.*

Question	Adam	Eric
1 Do you live in London?	No	No
2 How old are you?	12	12
3 Are you a good student?	Yes	Yes
4 Do you play a musical instrument?	No	No
5 Do you like pop music?	No	No
6 Do you speak any foreign languages?	Yes	Yes
7 Have you got a computer at home?	No	No

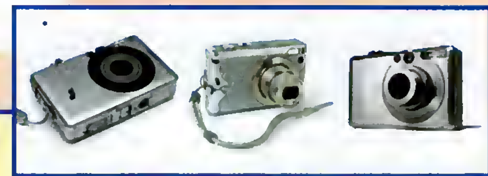
1 ...Neither of them... lives in London.
2 .... are twelve years old.
3 .... are good students.
4 .... plays a musical instrument.
5 .... likes pop music.
6 .... speak two foreign languages.
7 .... has a computer at home.

5 Complete with *all* or *none*.

1 Wow! Are ...all............ these flowers for me?
2 .... of my friends phone me any more. I'm so lonely!
3 .... of these jackets fit. They're too small.
4 We didn't find anywhere to stay. .... the hotels were full.
5 .... of the students passed the exam. It was too difficult.
6 We had a fantastic time! And we visited .... the museums in the city.
7 I couldn't answer .... the questions in the test. I only answered two.
8 .... of us are ready yet. Can't you wait for five more minutes?

6 Look at the table and complete with *all* or *none*.

TeenLink



Look what we've found for you!

You ask, we find.

I want to buy a digital camera. Can you find me a 10.0 megapixel camera that is good but not terribly expensive? Oh, and can it be red?

Chris, 14

We've found three cameras that might interest you. [1] ...All........... of them cost between £100 –120, so the price is right. They [2] .... have a large LCD screen, so you can see the photos you have taken more clearly. Unfortunately, [3] .... of them comes in red. They [4] .... come in grey or black. The other bad news is that [5] .... of them is 10 megapixels (10.0 megapixel cameras are more expensive). [6] .... cameras come with a built-in flash.

	Riva SP-230	Superpix 300	GreatShot series 8
Price	£100	£110	£120
Megapixels	8.0	7.0	8.0
Large LCD screen	yes	yes	yes
Built-in flash	yes	yes	yes
Colours	black/grey	black/grey	black/grey

7 Read the information.

One, ones

- We can use *one* instead of repeating a singular countable noun.
  This sandwich is for me and that one's for you.
- We can use *ones* instead of repeating a plural noun.
  I don't like these shoes but I like those ones.
- We often use *one/ones* with *which* in questions.
  There are two books on the desk. Which one is yours?
  There are lots of books on the desk. Which ones are yours?

8 Complete with *one* or *ones*.

1 **A:** Do you like these earrings? **B:** No. But I like those ..ones...
2 **A:** This computer's really slow! **B:** I know. We need to buy a new ....
3 **A:** Which gloves should I wear? **B:** The black ....
4 **A:** There are two bags. Which ....'s yours? **B:** The red ....
5 **A:** Which shirt are you going to wear to the party? **B:** This ....
6 **A:** Don't buy these boots – buy those .... **B:** I can't. They're too expensive.
7 **A:** Those CDs are Emma's. **B:** Are these .... hers, too?
8 **A:** That's Fred's house over there. **B:** Which ....?

9 Complete with one word.

Sophie: Are you getting ready for the concert?
Lucy: Yes. Peter, Harry and Beth are here. They're [1] ...all......... waiting for me and I can't find anything to wear! I don't like the red dress and the green [2] .... is too short.
Sophie: Why don't you wear one of the two dresses you bought last week? [3] .... of them are really nice.
Lucy: Well, [4] .... of them is clean. Mum hasn't washed them yet.
Sophie: Oh, I know! You can wear your blue dress.
Lucy: [5] .... one? I've got three blue dresses.
Sophie: The [6] .... with the white flowers.
Lucy: Oh, that [7] .... Yes, that's a great idea!
Sophie: I'm sure you'll look great. But don't wear your black shoes with that. Wear the white [8] ....
Lucy: Thanks, Sophie! You've been a big help!

Writing practice

10 Join the sentences using *both, neither, all, none* and *one*. Then complete Lucy's e-mail to her cousin in Australia.

1 Sophie is very pretty. Beth is very pretty.
2 Beth is the girl with the brown hair. Sophie is the blonde girl.
3 Sophie goes to this school. Beth goes to this school. I go to this school.
4 I love music. Beth loves music. Sophie loves music.
5 Sophie has a good singing voice. Beth has a good singing voice.
6 Sophie doesn't think I'm good. Beth doesn't think I'm good.

I've got two good friends, Sophie and Beth. [1] ..Both of them are very pretty,.. as you can see in the photo. [2] .... [3] .... but we aren't in the same class. Beth is in my brother's class. [4] .... and listen to CDs together all the time. We often say that we should start our own pop group: [5] .... and Sophie can play the piano. I can't sing but I can play the violin. Unfortunately, [6] .... so I think I'll probably be the group's manager!

15 Reflexive pronouns, *each other*

TeenLink

WHAT TYPE OF GUEST ARE YOU?
At parties:

1. Do you usually:
   A enjoy **yourself**?
   B sit in a corner and look at the others?
   C eat, drink and go home?
2. Your friend has invited somebody you don't like.
   A You say it's OK. It's her party, after all.
   B You sit **by yourself** and feel upset.
   C You start a fight and you end up shouting at **each other**.
3. At the buffet:
   A You eat a little of everything.
   B You don't eat anything because you only eat your Mum's food.
   C You **help yourself to** as much food as you can.
4. When it is time to dance:
   A you dance with the shiest boy / girl in the room.
   B you hide **yourself** in the darkest corner.
   C you turn on the TV and watch your favourite programme.
5. The music is:
   A great! You are the DJ and you've got all the latest hits!
   B awful! You complain to the DJ!
   C boring! You turn on your personal stereo!
6. When it's time to leave:
   A you thank your friend for the lovely party.
   B you go away when nobody is looking.
   C you tell **yourself** you will never go to another party.

Have you got more As? You're the perfect guest!
Have you got more Bs? You're a bore!
Have you got more Cs? You're the guest nobody wants!



1 Complete the table.

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns	Reflexive pronouns
I	me	myself
you	you	....
he	....	himself
....	her	herself
it	....	itself
....	us	ourselves
....	you	yourselves
they	....	themselves



2 Read the information.

Reflexive pronouns

We use reflexive pronouns:

- when the subject and object are the same person / thing.
  She cut herself. *I burnt myself.*
- with these verbs: *enjoy (your)self* (= have fun), *behave (your)self* (= be polite and not cause trouble), *help (your)self* (= take something that you want).
  Did you two enjoy yourselves at Lynn's party?
  Stop that, Carl! Behave yourself!
  'Can I have some more juice?' 'Of course. Help yourself.'
- with *by*, to mean *'alone'*, *'without help from anyone else'*.
  She went to the cinema by herself.
  (She went alone. Nobody went with her.)
  He made dinner all by himself.
  (Nobody helped him.)

Be careful: when the subject and object are different, we use object pronouns (*me, him, her*, etc.). Compare:
She cut the cake. ➜ *She cut it.* (The subject (*she*) and object (*it*) are different.)
She cut herself. (The subject and object are the same person.)

3 Complete with a reflexive pronoun.

1 Anne slipped on the ice and hurt ..*herself*.. .
2 Stop shouting, both of you! Behave .... !
3 We haven't got our keys. We've locked .... out.
4 Dave looked at .... in the mirror and started laughing.
5 Did they enjoy .... at the picnic?
6 Look at that kitten. It's washing ....
7 Amy, there's more ice cream in the freezer. Go on, help ....
8 Emma cut .... with the bread knife.
9 Nathan and Connor never behave .... in class.
10 I helped .... to some more cake.

4 Complete with *by* and a reflexive pronoun.

1 My brother is twenty-seven. He lives ..*by himself*.. .
2 Did Sarah decorate the whole house .... ?
3 Of course I'll help you, Leah! You can't carry all those books ....
4 No, boys. It's past midnight. You can't go out ....
5 We found our way back here all ....
6 I can't clean the house all .... I'm going to need some help.
7 Fred moved all the furniture ....
8 I was all .... in the house. Everyone had gone out.

5 Read and complete with a reflexive pronoun.



Peter: Hi, Harry! Where are you?
Harry: I'm at the zoo with my aunt and my twin cousins, James and Ellie.
Peter: Good! Are you enjoying [1] ..yourself..... ?
Harry: Yes, it's great!
Peter: Are the twins behaving [2] .... ?
Harry: Not really. First, James tried to climb one of the trees and he fell and hurt [3] .... but fortunately it wasn't serious. Then Ellie wanted to take a photo of [4] .... and dropped my camera. It broke, I'm afraid! How about you?
Peter: I just called to ask when you're going to be at home. I've managed to lock [5] .... out of the house and everyone's out!
Harry: I'll be back in one hour but you can let [6] .... into my house. There's a key under the big green box in the garden. We keep it there for emergencies.
Peter: Thanks, mate! You're great! Can I help [7] .... to some biscuits, as well? I'm starving!
Harry: Yes, fine, but save some for me, too!

6 Circle the correct answer.

1 Oh, I'm sorry. Were you talking to me / myself?
2 We really enjoyed us / ourselves on that trip.
3 Katie cut her / herself while she was preparing the vegetables.
4 Take an umbrella with you / yourself. It might rain.
5 Yes, Mum! I will behave me / myself!
6 My dad painted the whole house by him / himself.
7 That's Elena. I met her / herself in Barcelona two years ago.
8 If you want another cup of cocoa, just help you / yourself.
9 Will you help us / ourselves, Tim?
10 No, Miss! I didn't hurt him / himself! He's lying!

7 Read the information.

Each other

- Compare *myself, yourself*, etc. and *each other:*

  Lucy looked at herself in the mirror. (She didn't look at anybody else.)
  Lucy and Beth looked at each other. (Lucy looked at Beth and Beth looked at Lucy.)
- We use a plural verb with *each other.*
  Harry loves Bella and Bella loves Harry. *Bella and Harry love each other.*

8 Rewrite the sentences. Use *each other*.

1 Peter was shouting at Lucy and Lucy was shouting at Peter.
Peter and Lucy were shouting at each other .
2 He's looking at her and she's looking at him.
....
3 Ryan doesn't talk to Kyle and Kyle doesn't talk to Ryan.
....
4 Erin was looking at Vicky and Vicky was looking at Erin.
....
5 I trust him and he trusts me.
....
6 Jenny doesn't know Lewis and Lewis doesn't know Jenny.
....

9 Complete with a reflexive pronoun or *each other*.

1 **A:** Is she your friend? **B:** Yes. We've known *each other* for years.
2 **A:** Is Kim coming with you? **B:** No. We're going by ....
3 **A:** Why is Ben crying? **B:** He fell off his bike and hurt ....
4 **A:** Did you see him last night? **B:** No. We haven't seen .... for weeks.
5 **A:** We both went to the concert. **B:** And? Did you enjoy ....?
6 **A:** Are you two close? **B:** Yes. We tell .... everything.
7 **A:** Do you often see Becky? **B:** No. But we often write to ....
8 **A:** Can I have some more cake? **B:** Of course. Help.......................... .

Writing practice

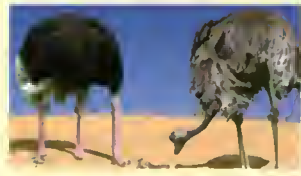
10 Answer the questions. Use *reflexive* pronouns.

1 Your friend is cutting bread with a sharp knife but he is looking out of the kitchen window. What will you say to him?
(cut) *Be careful! You'll cut yourself!*
2 What do you usually do at parties?
(enjoy) I ....
3 Your Mum says there's a good film on TV but nobody wants to watch it. What will your Mum do?
(watch) She will ....
4 Your dad slipped and fell. What will you ask him?
(hurt) Dad, ...?
5 Your classmates are making a lot of noise and the teacher has just walked in. What must they do?
(behave) They ....
6 Your friend has come to visit. There are some cookies on your desk. What will you tell her?
(help) Please, ...

16 Adjectives and adverbs, comparison

TeenLink

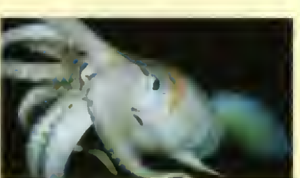
INTERESTING FACTS!



An ostrich's eye is bigger than its brain!



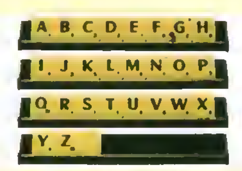
Human teeth are almost as hard as rocks!



The giant squid has the largest eyes in the world!



Toenails grow nearly four times more slowly than fingernails.



The most common letter in the English alphabet is 'e'. The most rare is the letter 'q'.



Hot water is heavier than cold water.

1 Complete the tables.

Adjectives

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
hard	harder (than)	the hardest
big	bigg................ (than)	the bigg................
large	large................ than	the large................
heavy	heavier	.... heaviest
beautiful	more beautiful than	the most beautiful
expensive	.... expensive than	.... most expensive
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst

Adverbs

Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
quickly	more quickly than	the most quickly
slowly	.... slowly than	the .... slowly
hard	harder than	the hardest
fast	faster	the fast................
well	better than	the best

Look at the spelling rules on page 141.

2 Read the information.

Comparative and superlative forms of adjectives

Use

- We use the comparative form of adjectives to compare two people or things.
- We use the superlative form of adjectives to compare three or more people or things.

Form

- To form the comparative form of short adjectives, we add -*er* (*than*). To form the comparative form of long adjectives, we use *more* + adjective (+ *than*).

Harry's taller than Peter.
This book is more interesting than that one.

- To form the superlative form of short adjectives, we use *the* + -*est*. To form the superlative form of long adjectives, we use *the most* + adjective.

Amy is the tallest girl in our class.
This is the most expensive dress in the shop.

- These adjectives are irregular:

good → *better* → *the best*
bad → *worse* → *the worst*

3 Complete the table.

old	older	oldest
easy	....	....
important	....	....
safe	....	....
good	....	....
funny	....	....
difficult	....	....
thin	....	....
bad	....	....
popular	....	....

4 Read and complete. Use the comparative or the superlative. Then do the quiz and check your answers.

TeenLink

QUIZ OF THE WEEK!

Circle the correct answer and brush up your Geography!

1 The Atlantic ocean is deeper than .... (deep) the Pacific Ocean. T / F
2 The Nile is .... (long) river in the world. T / F
3 New York is .... (large) city in the world. T / F
4 Mt Everest is .... (high) mountain in the world. T / F
5 Norway is .... (cold) Egypt. T / F
6 The Pacific Ocean is .... (big) in the world. T / F
7 The Mississippi is .... (long) the Amazon. T / F
8 Mt Kilimanjaro is .... (high) Mt Everest. T / F

ANSWERS: 1F 2T 3F 4T 5T 6T 7F 8F

5 Read the information.

Adverbs of manner

Use

- Adjectives describe a thing or person:
  He's a bad player. *She's a good writer.*
- Adverbs of manner describe an action. They tell us how someone does something:
  He plays badly. *She writes well.*

Form

- To form adverbs of manner, we add *-ly* to an adjective:
  quiet ➜ *quietly*
  slow ➜ *slowly*
  quick ➜ *quickly*
- These adverbs are irregular. We do not form them with *-ly*:
  good ➜ *well*
  fast ➜ *fast*
  hard ➜ *hard*
- Adverbs of manner come after the verb:
  He works hard.
- *Fast* and *hard* can be adjectives or adverbs. *He runs fast.*
  He's a fast runner.

Comparative and superlative forms of adverbs

- To form the comparative form of adverbs that end in *-ly*, we use *more* + adverb (+ *than*).
  She works more slowly than Nikki.
- To form the superlative form of adverbs that end in *–ly*, we use *the most* + adverb.
  Val works the most slowly of us all.
- *Hard* and *fast* are different:
  hard ➜ *harder* ➜ *the hardest*
  fast ➜ *faster* ➜ *the fastest*
- *Well* and *badly* are irregular:
  well ➜ *better* ➜ *the best*
  badly ➜ *worse* ➜ *the worst*

▶ See spelling rules on page 141.

6 Complete with adverbs.

1 She ate her dinner ..quickly...... and went to bed. (quick)
2 Ben studied very .... for his exams. (hard)
3 She's French but she can speak English very .... (good)
4 His father looked at him................. . (angry)
5 This is very important. Listen .... (careful)
6 Hey! Wait! Don't walk so .... ! (fast)
7 They played very .... and lost the game. (bad)
8 Fiona sings .... (beautiful)

7 Circle the correct answer.

1 I'm sorry, I can't help you right now. I'm busy / busily.
2 I'm tired. I didn't sleep very good / well last night.
3 'They've gone to bed,' she said quiet / quietly.
4 We need a new computer. This one's very slow / slowly.
5 That was a bad / badly idea after all.
6 He wasn't speaking very clear / clearly. I couldn't understand what he was saying.
7 Wow! You look beautiful / beautifully in that dress!
8 Bye, Eric. Drive safe / safely.

8 Complete with the comparative.



Peter's marks weren't very good. He's thinking about what he can do to do better at school.

1 I will listen to the teacher *more carefully* . (carefully)
2 I will work .... (hard)
3 I will do my homework .... (regularly)
4 I will write .... (neatly)
5 I will behave .... in class. (well)
6 I will take school .... (seriously)

9 Read the information.

As ... as, not as ... as

- We use *as* + adjective / adverb + *as* to say that two people or things are the same.
  Becky is as tall as Emma.
  Jim works as hard as Larry.
- We use *not as* + adjective / adverb + *as* to say that two people or things are different.
  Becky isn't as tall as Emma.
  Jim doesn't work as hard as Larry.

10 Complete with *as ... as* or *not as ... as*.

1 Our house *isn't as big as* yours. (big) ✗
2 The blue T-shirt *is as nice as* the red one. (nice) ✔
3 Golf .... skiing. (exciting) ✗
4 This game .... that one. (good) ✗
5 My computer .... yours. (fast) ✔
6 Anna .... her sister. (shy) ✔
7 This book .... that one. (interesting) ✗
8 The first exercise .... the second one. (easy) ✔

11 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use no more than three words.

1 Dogs are friendlier than cats.
Cats aren't *as friendly as* dogs.
2 My bag is heavier than yours.
Your bag isn't .... mine.
3 Diane is beautiful and Mary is beautiful, too.
Diane is .... as Mary.
4 Mike runs faster than Harry.
Harry doesn't run .... Mike.
5 Art is more interesting than History.
History is .... as Art.
6 Pete played worse than David.
David didn't play .... as Pete.
7 This test was difficult and the last one was, too.
This test was as .... the last one.
8 Dolphins are more intelligent than sharks.
Sharks aren't .... dolphins.

12 Read the information.

Too, not ... enough

- We can use *too* and *enough* with adjectives and adverbs. *Too* means 'more than you need'. *Not ... enough* means 'less than you need'. We use:
- *too* + adjective / adverb + infinitive:
  I'm too busy to help him right now. (I'm very busy, so I can't help him right now.)
  She sings too badly to be a pop star! (She sings very badly, so she can't be a pop star.)
- *not* + adjective / adverb + *enough* + infinitive
  I'm not tall enough to reach that shelf. (I'm not tall, so I can't reach that shelf.)
  She didn't work hard enough to pass the test. (She didn't work hard, so she didn't pass the test.)

13 Join the sentences. Use *too*.

1 I'm very tired. I can't go out.
I'm too tired to go out.

2 He was very angry. He couldn't speak.
....

3 Ella was very excited. She couldn't sleep.
....

4 He works very slowly. He won't finish the project by Monday.
....

5 Grandad's very old. He can't play football with us.
....

6 Jenny's very busy. She can't come with us.
....

7 You're very young. You can't drive.
....

8 She plays very badly. She can't be in our team.
....

14 Join the sentences. Use *not ... enough*.

1 He isn't very tall. He can't be a basketball player.
He isn't tall enough to be a basketball player.

2 I'm not very strong. I can't move this table.
....

3 Lucy doesn't play the violin very well. She can't be a musician.
....

4 My bag isn't very big. It can't hold all these books.
....

5 Kevin isn't very fit. He can't be an athlete.
....

6 He doesn't run very fast. He can't win the race.
....

7 Amy didn't feel very well. She couldn't go to school.
....

8 They didn't work very hard. They didn't pass the test.
....

Look!

He isn't tall enough to be a basketball player. ✔

~~*He isn't enough tall to be a basketball player.*~~ ✗

15 Rewrite the sentences as in the examples. Use the word in brackets.

1 Our living room is too small to hold thirty people. (big)
Our living room isn't big enough to hold thirty people.

2 This bag is too heavy to carry. (light)
....

3 Dad didn't feel well enough to go to work yesterday. (ill)
....

4 The documentary wasn't interesting enough to watch. (boring)
....

5 It is too cold to swim today. (warm)
....

6 The man wasn't calm enough to speak quietly. (angry)
....

16 Choose a word from the box and complete. Use the correct form: comparative / superlative, *too* + adjective, adjective + *enough* or use the word as it is.

tall ~~fast~~ bad well long slow

READERS' CORNER
Write something interesting we should know about you.

I'm [1] *the fastest* eater in my family! I can eat a plate of pasta in 1 min and 15 seconds. My dad, on the other hand, eats [2] .... a snail! Yesterday, he started eating a sandwich at 4.30 and finished it at 5.15!
Oliver, 13

I am exactly [3] .... my cousin, Mary – we are both 1,58m. We weigh exactly the same and our birthday is on the same day. Her hair is exactly [4] .... my hair and she has green eyes, like me! And, yes, as you can see, we even have the same name!
Mary, 14

I can't sing very [5] ...., but I've won a prize! I was in summer camp, two years ago and one evening, we had a singing competition just for fun. All the others were [6] .... I was, so I won!
Jonathan, 12

Writing practice

17 Write about you.

1 Who is the most interesting person you know?
....

2 Write two things you do better than your friend.
....

3 Complete the phrases so that they are true for you:
I'm as .... as my mother. I'm not as .... as my father.

4 Write two things you aren't old enough to do yet.
....

5 Write two things you are too old to do anymore.
....

17 Prepositions



TeenLink

ARE YOU TOO BUSY TO EXERCISE?

Don't just sit there and feel bad about yourself! Do something now!
Here are some suggestions:
Use the stairs, not the lift! Don't just go down the stairs! Go up the stairs as well!
Don't sit in front of the TV at weekends! Go to the park or for a long walk with a friend. Remember! You cannot eat hot dogs or ice-cream on your way back!
Get up ten minutes earlier in the morning and walk to school.
If the school's too far, you can catch the bus at the next stop instead of the one near your house.
If you don't have a bicycle, talk to your parents and ask for one as a birthday present. You'll go everywhere faster and you'll be fitter than ever!
Are you interested in football / basketball / volleyball? Find a sport you like and become really good at it. You will get lots of exercise and you will also feel proud of yourself when you score!
On cold and rainy days, listen to your favourite music and dance! (I'm sure you liked this one!)

1 Read the tables.

Prepositions of place
in
in front of
next to
opposite
between
on
behind
near
under
among

Prepositions of time		
in	*at*	*on*
in the morning	at six o'clock	on Tuesday
in the summer	at night	on 15th May
in February	at the weekend	on Tuesday morning
in 2007	at the moment	on Christmas Day

2 Read the information.

Prepositions of place

- We use *in, on, at, in front of, behind, next to, near, opposite, under, between* and *among* (prepositions of place) to say where someone or something is.
- We also use prepositions of place in these phrases: *at home, at school, at work, at college/university, at the cinema/zoo, at the door*
  on the left/right, on the first/second floor
  in bed, in hospital, in prison, in Spain/ London /China
  Jon is at home. He's in bed.
  Mum's at work.
  Our room is on the first floor.
- We say: **in** West Street BUT **at** 15 West Street.

Prepositions of time

- We use *in* with parts of the day (*in the morning/evening/afternoon*), months (*in January*), seasons (*in the summer*) and years (*in 2006*).
  We bought this car in January.
  I was born in 1994.
- We use *at* for times (*at five o'clock, at midnight*) and in these time phrases: *at night, at the weekend, at the moment, at Christmas, at Easter.*
- *I'll pick you up at three o'clock.* *Mr Wilson is busy at the moment.*
- We use *on* with days (*on Sunday, on my birthday*) and dates (*on 15th February*).
- Be careful: we say:
- ***in*** *the morning* BUT ***on*** *Monday morning*
- ***at*** *Christmas* BUT ***on*** *Christmas Day*

3 Circle the correct answer.

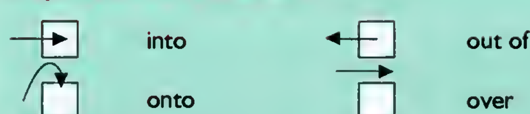
1 Mum's at / in the kitchen. She's making breakfast.
2 There's someone at / on the door.
3 Why is Cosmo hiding among / under the chair?
4 There's a big apple tree between / in front of our house.
5 The girl standing among / behind Frank is my cousin Becky.
6 The theatre is near / next to the Chinese restaurant.
7 Do you live near / next the train station?
8 The library is opposite / at our school.
9 Who's that boy sitting among / between Emma and Kelly?
10 My sister was ill, so she stayed at / in bed.

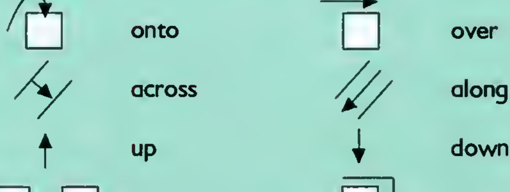
4 Complete with *at, in* or *on*.

1 **A:** Can I speak to Mike, please? **B:** No, I'm sorry. He's busy ...at........ the moment.
2 **A:** Will you be here .... Sunday? **B:** No. I always visit my cousins .... the weekend.
3 **A:** So, when are you leaving? **B:** .... the 25th of January.
4 **A:** Is your birthday .... May? **B:** No – it's .... August.
5 **A:** What time did Kim phone you? **B:** .... half past three, I think.
6 **A:** When did you last see him? **B:** .... Friday evening.
7 **A:** I'll wake you up .... six, OK? **B:** Ah! I hate getting up early .... the morning!
8 **A:** Wow! Is that your camera? **B:** Yes. My dad gave it to me .... my birthday.

5 Read the information.

Prepositions of movement





	into		out of
	onto		over
	across		along
	up		down
	from ... to		round

- We often use prepositions of movement with verbs that show movement, e.g. *come, go, walk, run, jump,* etc.
  Who's that boy coming down the stairs? *Do you always walk to school?*

6 Choose and complete.

~~along~~ down from to (x2) out of into (x2) up

1. It's a beautiful day. Come on, let's go for a walk ..along........ the river.
2. Beth took a camera .... her bag and started taking photos.
3. How far is it .... your house .... the cinema?
4. We couldn't get .... the house because we didn't have the key.
5. George fell .... the stairs and broke his leg.
6. The dog jumped .... the river and started swimming.
7. Ben and Eric climbed .... the ladder to the tree house.
8. We went .... a fantastic new Chinese restaurant on Leah's birthday.

7 Read, choose and complete.

at x 2 ~~to~~ on next to out of in x2

Harry: Hi, Mum! Have you been [1] ..to............ the supermarket?
Mrs Davis: Yes, I have. Could you please help me with the shopping?
Harry: Yes, of course.
Mrs Davis: Take the apples [2] .... this bag and put them [3] .... the big brown bowl.
Harry: Where is it? I can't see it.
Mrs Davis: Oh, it's in the cupboard [4] .... the fridge.
Harry: OK. I found it! Oh, Mum, I wanted to ask you something. Are you doing anything [5] .... Saturday morning?
Mrs Davis: I think I'm free. I know I'm going to the theatre [6] .... the evening with your dad.
Harry: Peter's mum said she'd drive us to the game but now she can't. She will be [7] .... work all day on Saturday. Could you please drive us?
Mrs Davis: Yes, fine, but I must be back [8] .... three o'clock. OK?
Harry: Great! Thanks, Mum!

8 Read the information.

Verb + preposition

We use a preposition after some verbs. Some of these verbs are:

ask (someone) about	*tell (someone) about (something)*
ask (someone) for	*thank (someone) for*
belong to	*think about*
forget about	*wait for*
listen to	*worry about*
look at	*write to*
talk (to someone) about	

Why are you looking at me?
That car belongs to Mr Smith.
I love listening to music.

Adjective + preposition

We use a preposition after some adjectives. Some of these adjectives are:

afraid of	*fond of*
angry about (something)	*good at*
angry with (someone)	*interested in*
bad at	*keen on*
bored with	*proud of*
careful with	*ready for*
crazy about	*tired of*
different from	*worried about*

Lisa is afraid of spiders.
I'm not very good at tennis.
Dad was very angry with Val.

9 Join the sentences.

1 If you are bored
2 He's very different
3 This book belongs
4 Diana is afraid
5 I'm very fond
6 Please don't worry
7 Tom is very keen
8 I'm tired
9 She was on the phone and she forgot
10 Joan is crazy

a about it. It was nothing.
b about the cake in the oven. It burnt.
c of my cousin, Mike. He's always kind to me.
d about cats. She's already got three.
e on music. He's got hundreds of CDs.
f from his sister. They don't like the same things.
g of mice. She screams if she sees one.
h with this game, we should stop playing.
i of waiting. I'm going home!
j to John. I gave it to him on his birthday.

10 Complete with a preposition.



1. They were talking ..about....... last week's test.
2. Look .... that painting. Isn't it beautiful?
3. Kate told me all .... her trip to London. She had a great time.
4. Dave asked me .... some money, but I didn't have any.
5. That shop belongs .... Mr Allan, Eve's uncle.
6. Have you thanked Matt .... his present yet?
7. I don't see her very often but we write .... each other once a week.
8. You look worried. What are you thinking .... ?
9. Hey! Are you listening .... me?
10. Hurry up. Vicky and Sarah are waiting .... us.

11 Complete with a preposition.

1. **A:** Are you afraid ..of.............. spiders? **B:** No. But I think they're disgusting!
2. **A:** Why is Emma angry .... Bob? **B:** Because he lied to her.
3. **A:** Can I borrow your camera? **B:** Yes. But be very careful .... it.
4. **A:** What were you doing at ten? **B:** I was getting ready .... bed.
5. **A:** Mum, I passed the test! **B:** Well done! I'm very proud .... you!
6. **A:** She's always been interested .... Art. **B:** I know. She wants to be an artist.
7. **A:** I'm not very keen .... their music. **B:** Really? I think they're fantastic.
8. **A:** I'm tired .... this game! **B:** Me too. Come on, let's listen to some music
9. **A:** Does she like cats? **B:** Like them? She's crazy .... them!
10. **A:** I'm really bad .... Geography! **B:** Me too.

12 Complete with a preposition.

A: Where's Carol?

B: She's [1] ..in............ her room. She's studying for her Geography test.

A: Isn't she coming [2] .... the cinema?

B: No. She says she wants to stay [3] .... home and study. She's very worried [4] .... that test.

A: Really? But she's always been very good [5] .... Geography.

B: I know. I'm sure she'll do very well this time, too. Well, at least she's coming to Jane's birthday party [6] .... Saturday.

A: Oh, good. So, shall we wait [7] .... Ben or is he going to meet us [8] .... the station?

A: His mum's going to drive him [9] .... the station, so he'll meet us there [10] .... six.

B: OK. Let's go, then.

13 Circle the correct answer.

THE HAMSTER CLUB

Are you a hamster owner? If you are proud [1] .... your little furry friend and you think you are both ready [2] .... this year's hamster show, then join us [3] .... March 15th [4] .... 5 p.m. The show will take place [5] .... Mr Hogg's pet shop.

Before the show, hamster owners can talk [6] .... Mr Hogg [7] .... any problems they have with their pets.

If you would like to find out more information about the hamster competition, please ask me [8] .... a leaflet.

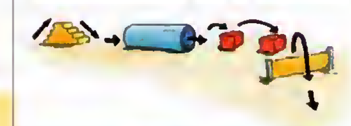
See you all there!

Mike Brown
President of the hamster club

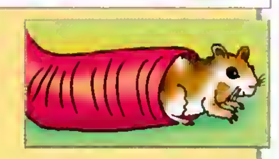
Our club would like to thank Mr Hogg [9] .... his help.

1 a for	b of	c about
2 a in	b about	c for
3 a on	b in	c for
4 a in	b on	c at
5 a at	b on	c to
6 a about	b for	c to
7 a to	b about	c for
8 a for	b about	c with
9 a about	b for	c from

14 Look at the picture and complete with a preposition.



HAMSTER COMPETITION



The hamster has to go [1] .....up........ the steps and stand there for five seconds.
Then it has to go [2] .... the steps and get [3] .... the tunnel.
It must come [4] .... the tunnel in five seconds.
Then it has to stand [5] .... the first cube.
It has to jump [6] .... the first cube [7] .... the second one.
Finally, it has to jump [8] .... the fence.

15 Complete the sentences so that they are true about you. Write full answers.

1 When is your birthday? My birthday is ....
2 Where is your house? ....
3 What do you usually worry about? I usually worry ....
4 What are you good at? What are you bad at? ....
5 What are you interested in? ....
6 Who are you fond of? ....
7 What kind of music do you listen to? ....
8 Who are you proud of and why? ....



Use your English (Units 12–17)

1 Complete with these words.

a the ~~much~~ many some any no little few lot

1 We must hurry. We don't have ..much........ time.
2 Is there .... ice cream for me?
3 There's .... note for you on your desk.
4 I really need .... help. I can't do this on my own.
5 There's .... juice in that bottle. It's empty.
6 Where's .... camera? It was on my desk this morning.
7 Mike was here a .... minutes ago. He was looking for Danny.
8 How .... eggs do we need for the cake?
9 There were a .... of people at the party last night.
10 I had a .... money, so I got us something to eat.

2 Circle the correct answer.

1 Please be quiet / quietly! I'm trying to do my homework!
2 Where is / are my jeans?
3 Have you ever been to US / the US?
4 My computer isn't as fast / faster as yours.
5 The girl that's sitting behind / among Carol is our neighbour.
6 Stop fighting, you two! Behave yourself / yourselves!
7 Good morning. Did you sleep good / well?
8 He isn't old enough / enough old to drive.
9 None / All of the other students could speak French. They only spoke English and German.
10 I'm sorry, I don't understand. Could you speak slower / more slowly, please?

3 Complete with one word.

Fiona: Come on, hurry up! We have to be at the station [1] .... half past five! Ken is waiting [2] .... us downstairs.
Nikki: I know, I know. I'm almost ready. I can't decide which T-shirt to wear!
Fiona: Wear this [3] .... It's nicer [4] .... that red T-shirt you bought last year.
Nikki: OK. Right, let's go. Oh no, wait. [5] .... much money shall I take with me?
Fiona: £20 should be enough. Now let's go!
Nikki: Wait! Can you get me my glasses? They're [6] .... my bag – on [7] .... kitchen table.
Fiona: Err, Nikki, there's [8] .... in this bag. It's empty!
Nikki: Where are my glasses?
Fiona: They're on your head, Nikki! They're on your head!

4 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use 1–3 words.

1 Anna works harder than Ella.
Ella doesn't work ..as hard.... as Anna.
2 He's a bad player, I think.
He plays ...., I think.
3 Nobody on our team is taller than Alex.
Alex is .... player on our team.
4 I can't go out because I'm very tired.
I'm too .... out.
5 Carla's brother lives alone, doesn't he?
Carla's brother lives by ...., doesn't he?
6 Every week, Pete writes to Rob and Rob writes to Pete.
Pete and Rob write to .... every week.

5 Choose the correct answer.

Hi Nick

[1] .... was brilliant! We all had a fantastic time! It was even better [2] .... the last time! And guess what? Sarah and David came with us, too – and they loved it. [3] .... of them is very keen [4] .... rock music, but they had a really nice time yesterday. David even bought Larry Jackson's new CD! In fact, he's listening [5] .... it right now! I took [6] .... photos – I'll show them to you when we meet next week.

Anyway, enough about the concert! What about you? Did you enjoy [7] .... at Leah's party? Was Katie there? E-mail me soon and tell me all [8] .... it!

Love, Emma

1 a Concert b A concert c The concert
2 a from b than c As
3 a Neither b None c Both
4 a in b at c on
5 a to b at c of
6 a a little b a few c much
7 a you b yourself c each other
8 a for b from c about

Now you can ...

✔ Talk about quantity.
I've got a few CDs – they're over there.
Don't worry. We still have a lot of time.

✔ Talk about people, things and places without saying exactly who, what or where they are.
Someone left this message for you.
I want to tell you something.

✔ Say exactly which person, thing or place you are talking about.
There's an apple and a banana in my bag. The apple is for me and the banana is for you.
No, not that one. I want the red one.

✔ Describe how someone does something.
He always drives carefully.
The children were playing quietly in their room.

✔ Make comparisons.
I'm not as tall as Kevin.
Their house is bigger than ours.

✔ Say where things are, or when things happen.
Your bag is under the chair.
Lessons start at 5.30 and finish at 7.00.

18 Word order









1 **Read the table.**

Subject	Verb	Object	Place	Time
They	were laughing.			
You	can open	the window.		
He	lives	next door.		
Lee	left	last night.		
She	worked	in London	six months ago.	
The boys	will go	to Harry's house.		
We	are meeting	the team	at three o'clock.	
They	are playing	a game	at the sports centre	next Saturday.

2 Read the information.

Word order in statements

- All sentences must have a subject and a verb.
  The baby is crying. *I haven't finished.*
- If there is an object, we put it after the verb.
  I love you. *He didn't like my present.*
- If there is a word / phrase that refers to a place or time, we put it after the verb, or after the object, if there is one.
  They went to the cinema.
  I got up at six o'clock.
  I saw Nikki at the bus stop.
  He bought a new bike last week.
- If we want to refer to a place and a time in the same sentence, we put the place before the time.
  They went to the cinema last night.
  I saw Nikki at the bus stop today.

3 Rewrite the sentences. Put the words in brackets in the correct place.

1 Katie wasn't at home. (ten minutes ago)
Katie wasn't at home ten minutes ago

2 We met Irene last year. (in Germany)
....

He ate four sandwiches today! (at school)
....

4 Uncle Rob is picking us up from the airport. (in an hour)
....

5 I read a very interesting article in *TeenLink*. (last week)
....

6 We saw Tina on Monday. (at the supermarket)
....

7 I'm going to phone Amy. (at midday)
....

8 Mum and Dad were having tea at six. (in the garden)
....

Look!

I went to bed at ten o'clock. ✔
(Place before time)
~~*I went at ten o'clock to bed.*~~ ✗

4 Put the words in the correct order.

1 went / I / at ten o'clock / to bed
I went to bed at ten o'clock

2 Kelly / are going to meet / at eight / we / outside the cinema
....

3 since noon / my cousins / here / have been
....

4 these old photos / yesterday / in the attic / I / found
....

5 my grandparents / last week / didn't visit / we
....

6 I / at school / Emma and Sarah / saw / today
....

7 Kim and I / tomorrow / tennis / at the sports centre / are playing
....

8 Jim / three pieces of cake / ate / on Saturday / at Mike's party
....

5 Read the information.

Verbs with two objects

Some verbs can take two objects. Some of these verbs are: *bring, give, lend, offer, send, show* and *write*. We can use these verbs in two different ways:

Subject +	Verb +	Object (person) +	Object (thing)	
Harry →	sent →	*Peter* →	*an email.*	
I gave →	*Tom* →	*my phone number.*		
Subject +	**Verb +** →	**Object (thing) +**	***to* +**	**Object (person)**
Harry →	sent	*an e-mail* →	to →	*Peter.*
I gave →	*my phone number* →		to →	*Tom.*

6 Write the words in brackets in the correct place.

1 Becky will lend ..me.......................... her brown jacket. (me)
2 She sent .... him .... (a birthday card)
3 I'll show .... you .... (my room)
4 The waiter brought .... our food .... (us)
5 I'll give .... some money .... (you)
6 He offered .... me .... (some cake)

7 Rewrite the sentences with *to*.

Yesterday...

1 Lucy sent Izumi an e-mail. — Lucy sent an e-mail to Izumi.
2 Peter gave Angela some flowers. — ....
3 Beth lent Harry her camera. — ....
4 Harry wrote his cousin a letter. — ....
5 Lucy showed Sophie her new painting. — ....
6 Mrs Hardy offered Harry some biscuits. — ....

8 Rewrite the sentences.

1 Kevin showed Bob his new computer. — Kevin showed his new computer to Bob.
2 Anne sent her friend a postcard. — Anne sent a postcard to her friend.
3 I won't give him my e-mail address. — ....
4 .... — Carol lent her laptop to Suzie.
5 .... — I wrote a note to my brother.
6 Mrs Cooper offered her friend some tea. — ....
7 .... — I'll give your book to Sam.
8 Amy brought Lisa a CD. — ....

9 Choose the correct answer.

TeenLink

WHO ARE WE?

Here at *TeenLink*, we are doing a survey to find out all about you, our readers. If you have some free time, fill this questionnaire and put it in the *TeenLink* survey box!

1 How often do you go to the cinema?
 a *I go every Friday to the cinema.*
 b *I go to the cinema every Friday*
 c *To the cinema I go every Friday.*

2 Do you watch TV? How many hours per week?
 a *TV I watch five to six hours per week.*
 b *Five to six hours per week I watch TV.*
 c *I watch TV five to six hours per week.*

3 Do you give your friends presents?
 a *I give presents my friends on their birthday.*
 b *I give presents on their birthday my friends.*
 c *I give my friends presents on their birthday.*

4 Do you send e-mails or do you send letters?
 a *I e-mail my friends but I send letters to my older relatives.*
 b *I e-mail to my friends but I send letters to my older relatives.*
 c *I e-mail my friends but letters I send to my older relatives.*

5 How do you spend your holidays?
 a *My family and I go every summer to a seaside resort.*
 b *Every summer to a seaside resort my family and I go.*
 c *My family and I go to a seaside resort every summer.*



6 How often do you exercise?
 a *I play volleyball at school and I once a week go to the swimming pool.*
 b *At school I play volley ball and I go to the swimming pool once a week.*
 c *I play at school volleyball and I go to the swimming pool once a week.*

Writing practice

10 Answer the questions for yourself. Write full answers, like in Exercise 9.

1 Do you listen to music? Where? How often?

....

2 Do you read books? When?

....

3 Do you lend your stuff to your friends? What do you usually lend them?

....

4 Do you have any hobbies? How much time do you spend?

....

5 Do you clean / tidy your room? How often?

....

6 Do you tell anyone your secrets?

....

19 Questions







Peter: What are you wearing?
Lucy: A T-shirt…
Peter: Where did you find it?
Lucy: I made it.
Peter: This T-shirt looks familiar. Have I seen it before?
Lucy: It's your old T-shirt. I needed a green one but I couldn't find anything in my wardrobe.



1 Complete the table.

Yes / No questions	
Is that my T-shirt?	No, it isn't.
.... you like my new jacket?	Yes, I do.
Are you coming?	Yes, I ....
.... Ray at home?	No, he wasn't.
.... Lisa phone you last night?	Yes, she did.
Was your mum working at eight?	Yes, she ....
Have you finished?	No, I ....
.... they gone to bed by six?	Yes, they had.
Are they going to stay at home?	No, they ....
.... you help us?	Yes, I will.
Should I talk to her about this?	Yes, you ....

2 Read the information.

***Yes / No* questions**

Yes / No questions are questions we can answer with *yes* or *no*.

- They begin with an auxiliary verb (e.g. *be, have, do, did*) or a modal verb (e.g. *can, should, will*).
  Have you met Sean's brother?
  Can you play the guitar?
- We usually use short answers to answer *Yes / No* questions. We use the same auxiliary / modal verb in the question and short answer.

A: Is that my old T-shirt?
B: Yes, it is.
A: Did you see Jo last night?
B: No, I didn't.
A: Will he like my present?
B: Yes, he will.
A: Can your sister speak French?
B: No, she can't.

3 Complete the questions and short answers.

1 **A:** ...Are... you listening to me? **B:** Yes, I ...am... .
2 **A:** .... Nick got any brothers or sisters? **B:** No, he ....
3 **A:** .... you sleeping when I phoned? **B:** Yes, I ....
4 **A:** .... you swim when you were five? **B:** No, I ....
5 **A:** .... Judy ever been to Spain? **B:** No, she ....
6 **A:** .... your dad always get up at six? **B:** Yes, he ....
7 **A:** .... Ken and Amy come with you last night? **B:** Yes, they ....
8 **A:** .... you tidied your room yet? **B:** No, I ....
9 **A:** .... Craig at home at ten o'clock yesterday? **B:** Yes, he ....
10 **A:** .... you like playing computer games? **B:** Yes, I ....

4 Put the words in the correct order. Then write answers that are true for you.

1 you / go / did / last night / early / to bed?
...Did you go to bed early last night?... ...Yes, I did. / No, I didn't... .

2 you / wearing / a T-shirt / right now / are?
....

3 have / met / you / ever / anyone famous?
....

4 German / can / your best friend / speak?
....

5 you / watching / were / at six / yesterday / TV?
....

6 walk / usually / you / do / to school?
....

7 it / right now / is / raining?
....

8 get up / tomorrow / you / do / have to / early?
....

9 going to / are / stay / you / at home / on Saturday?
....

10 your best friend / in a flat / does / live?
....

5 Complete the table.

Wh- questions	
What are you wearing?	A T-shirt.
................'s that boy over there?	That's Ben, Jenny's brother.
Which bag is yours?	The blue one.
.... did they go?	To the sports centre.
When did he phone?	This morning.
.... bike is that?	It's Michael's.
.... is the baby crying?	Because she's hungry.
How are you?	I'm fine, thanks.
.... old is your sister?	She's seventeen.
How .... did that T-shirt cost?	£40.
How .... people were at the party?	50.
.... often do you see Kelly?	Every day.

6 Read the information.

Wh- questions

Wh- questions begin with a question word (*what, where, when*, etc.). In *wh-* questions, we use the words in this order:

Question word		Auxiliary/Modal verb		Subject		Verb
What	→	are	→	you	→	doing?
Where	→	did	→	she	→	go?
How often	→	does	→	your dad	→	wash his car?
Why	→	were	→	you	→	laughing at her?

7 Put the words in the correct order. Then match the questions to the answers.

1 where / going / Emma / was?
Where was Emma going?

2 want / you / for Christmas / do / what?
....

3 should / T-shirt / which / buy / I
....

4 this bike / when / buy / you / did?
....

5 camera / borrow / did / whose / you?
....

6 who / that / girl / is?
....

7 so early / leave / why / she / did?
....

8 play / how often / you / football / do?
....

a The blue one.
b It's Ella, Mrs Hastings' daughter.
c Last year.
d Every day.
e Home.
f Because she was tired.
g A new computer.
h Mike's.

8 Read and write questions.

Peter: My sister, Lucy, has disappeared!
Man: 1 *How old is your sister?*
(How / old / be / your sister)
Peter: She's 11.
Man: 2 ....?
(What / she / wear)
Peter: Blue jeans and a grey T-shirt.
Man: 3 .... last?
(When / you / see her)
Peter: About half an hour ago.
Man: 4 ....
(Where / she / was)?
Peter: She was standing near the ticket booth.
Man: 5 .... after that?
(what / she / do)
Peter: I don't know! She just disappeared! I've looked everywhere.
Man: Does your sister like ice cream?
Peter: Yes, she does. 6 .... that? (How / you / know)
Man: There she is! I think she was buying ice cream for everyone!
Peter: Lucy!
Lucy: Peter, 7 .... like that? (why / you / look at me)

9 Complete the table.

Subject / Object questions

Subject questions	Object questions
Who saw you?	Who did you see?
Who called her?	.... did she call?
Who visited Jim?	Who .... Jim visit?
.... has invited you?	Who have you invited?
Who's helping her?	Who .... she helping?

10 Read the information.

Wh- questions can be about the subject or the object of the verb. Compare:
Who phoned Eric? (Someone phoned Eric. The question is about the subject.)
Who did Eric phone? (Eric phoned someone. The question is about the object.)

- When we ask about the subject of the verb, we don't use an auxiliary verb, and the word order is the same as in positive sentences.

Who saw you? ✔ ~~*Who did see you?*~~
What happened? ✔ ~~*What did happen?*~~

- When we ask about the object, we use an auxiliary verb, and we change the word order.

Who did you see? ✔ ~~*Who you saw?*~~
What did you buy? ✔ ~~*What you bought?*~~



11 Complete the questions.

1 **A:** Who *phoned her* ....? **B:** I'm not sure. I think Jack phoned her.
2 **A:** Who ....? **B:** Nobody helped him. He did it all by himself.
3 **A:** Who ....? **B:** Tim! Tim broke the window! It wasn't me!
4 **A:** Who ....? **B:** What? Nobody took her keys. They were in her bag.
5 **A:** Who ....? **B:** Nobody saw us. We hid behind the tree.
6 **A:** Who ....? **B:** I'm not sure. I think Kim invited him.

12 Complete the questions.

1 **A:** I can see something.
B: Really? What *can you see* ....?

2 **A:** Someone's got my book.
B: Really? Who ....?

3 **A:** Something happened.
B: Really? What ....?

4 **A:** He bought lots of things.
B: Really? What ....?

5 **A:** Someone told Alex.
B: Really? Who ....?

6 **A:** She's trying to say something.
B: Really? What ....?

7 **A:** Someone's coming.
B: Really? Who ....?

8 **A:** He wants something.
B: Really? What ....?

Look!

Who phoned her? ✔
~~*Who did phone her?*~~ ✗

13 Write questions to which the underlined words are the answers.

1 Mum bought that painting.
Who bought that painting?

2 She said no.
....

3 George found the money.
....

4 Sophie was wearing a black dress.
....

5 Lucy's playing the violin.
....

6 I phoned Trevor.
....

7 We won the game.
....

8 Mr and Mrs White live in that house.
....

9 Luke gave me a CD.
....

10 We saw Kevin.
....

14 Read the answers and complete the questions.

Harry and Beth are looking at old photos.

Harry: 1 ......Who's...................... the man in the photo?
Beth: It's my dad.
Harry: 2 .... he in the photo?
Beth: I think he was twenty years old.
Harry: 3 .... this funny hat?
Beth: Because he was at a fancy dress party.
Harry: 4 .... this photo?
Beth: I took it. That's my uncle.
Harry: 5 .... you?
Beth: In Crete. My Mum's sister lives there.
Harry: 6 .... boat .... it?
Beth: It's my uncle's. We went fishing in it every day.
Harry: 7 .... fish .... catch that day?
Beth: Five or six. But they were big!

15 Put the words in the correct order. Then write answers that are true for you.

1 what / you / for breakfast / have / did / this morning?
....

2 usually helps / your homework / with / who / you?
....

3 your best friend / ever / has / abroad / been?
....

4 on Sundays / usually get up / you / what time / do?
....

5 you / gave / the best present / who / on your birthday?
....

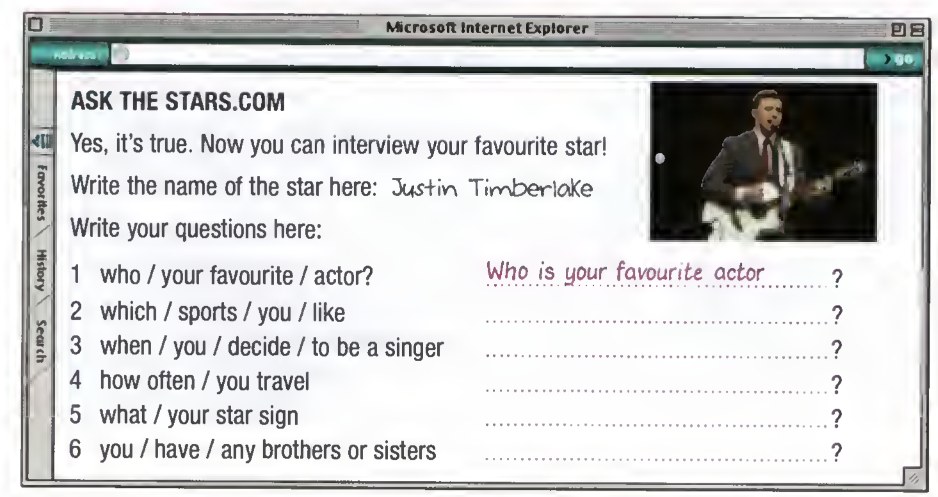
6 go / do / how often / to the theatre / you?
....

7 pets / any / have / got / you?
....

8 subject / favourite / is / at school / what / your?
....

Writing practice

16 Write questions.



ASK THE STARS.COM

Yes, it's true. Now you can interview your favourite star!

Write the name of the star here: Justin Timberlake

Write your questions here:

1 who / your favourite / actor? ......Who is your favourite actor......?
2 which / sports / you / like ....?
3 when / you / decide / to be a singer ....?
4 how often / you travel ....?
5 what / your star sign ....?
6 you / have / any brothers or sisters ....?

20 Question tags, short agreements





Harry: OK. You've got *Scrabble*, haven't you?
Peter: Well, yes... But I don't want to play *Scrabble* now...
Beth: Neither do I. Harry always wins!
Lucy: Let's play *Monopoly*, shall we?
Peter: Oh no...that's boring, too!
Lucy: Peter, stop grumbling, will you?

An hour later...

Lucy: I hate this game!
Beth: So do I!
Harry: Let's play something else...

1 Complete the table.

Positive statement → Negative question tag	Negative statement → Positive question tag
This is your brother's room, isn't it?	This isn't your brother's room, is it?
You've got *Scrabble*, haven't you?	You haven't got *Scrabble*, ... ?
He lives in London, doesn't he?	He doesn't live in London, does he?
You're laughing at me, ... ?	You aren't laughing at me, are you?
Jack was at home, wasn't he?	Jack wasn't at home, was he?
She came with you, didn't she?	She didn't come with you, ... ?
Your dad was working at six, wasn't he?	Your dad wasn't working at six, was he?
You've finished, ... ?	You haven't finished, have you?
They had left by eight, hadn't they?	They hadn't left by eight, had they?
Amy's going to stay at home, isn't she?	Amy isn't going to stay at home, ... ?
He'll help us, won't he?	He won't help us, will he?
You can play the guitar, ... ?	You can't play the guitar, can you?

2 Read the information.

Question tags

Question tags are short questions that we use at the end of sentences. We use them when we want to check if something is true, or when we think that the person we are talking to will agree with us.

This is your brother's room, isn't it?
(I'm not sure. I want to check.)
You've finished, haven't you?
(I think the other person will say yes.)

- We form question tags with an auxiliary or modal verb (*do*, *have*, *can*, etc.) and a pronoun (*he*, *she*, etc.).
- We use negative question tags after positive statements.
  She came with you, didn't she?
  He'll help us, won't he?
- We use positive question tags after negative sentences.
  She didn't come with you, did she?
  He won't help us, will he?
- The question tag for *I am* is *aren't I?*
  I'm late, aren't I? ✔ ~~*I'm late, am not I?*~~
- The question tag for *Let's* is *shall we?*
  Let's play Monopoly, shall we?
- The question tag for imperatives is *will you?*
  Stop making so much noise, will you?

Look!
Positive statement → Negative question tag.

3 Complete with question tags.

1 **A:** Jane's having a party next week, *isn't she*? **B:** Yes, I think so.
2 **A:** You've locked the door, ...? **B:** Yes, Mum!
3 **A:** He lives with his parents, ...? **B:** No. He lives by himself.
4 **A:** You're tired, ...? **B:** I'm exhausted!
5 **A:** That's your dad's car, ...? **B:** No, that's Lisa's car.
6 **A:** There's a sports centre your house, ...? **B:** Yes, there is.
7 **A:** I'm right, ...? **B:** No, you're not!
8 **A:** You will come to my party, ...? **B:** Of course I will!

Look!
Negative statement → Positive question tag

4 Complete with question tags.

1 **A:** You haven't been to Spain, *have you*? **B:** No, I haven't.
2 **A:** We haven't got much time, ...? **B:** No! Hurry up!
3 **A:** You won't tell Danny about this, ...? **B:** Don't worry. I won't.
4 **A:** Ella doesn't eat meat, ...? **B:** No, she doesn't.
5 **A:** They can't help us, ...? **B:** I don't know.
6 **A:** You aren't listening to me, ...? **B:** Yes, I am!
7 **A:** Your mum wasn't working at six, ...? **B:** No, she wasn't.
8 **A:** Colin didn't like my present, ...? **B:** Of course he did!

5 Complete with question tags.

Luke: Mia? What are you doing in my room? You were listening to my CDs again, [1] weren't you .... ?

Mia: Err... no, I wasn't.

Luke: OK. Now please go to your room and let me study for my History test, [2] .... ?

Mia: Oh, come on. You don't have to study right now, [3] .... ? Come on, tell me about your day. You went shopping with Rob today, [4] .... ?

Luke: Yes, I did. Now, Mia, I'm busy! Leave! No, wait. What's that behind your back? It's not my new MP3 player [5] .... ? Mia, let me see your hands!

Mia: No!

Luke: You've broken my MP3 player, [6] .... ?

Mia: Well, I didn't mean it. I was trying to...

Luke: Mia!!

6 Read the table.

Short agreements

Positive statement	Short agreement	Negative statement	Short agreement
I'm tired.	So am I.	I'm not tired.	Neither am I.
I want to play *Scrabble*.	So do I.	I don't want to play *Scrabble*.	Neither do I.
Chris went to the party.	So did Anna.	Chris didn't go to the party.	Neither did Anna.
We've finished.	So have we.	We haven't finished.	Neither have we.

7 Read the information.

- We use *so/neither* + an auxiliary verb + subject to agree with someone, or to add information that is similar to what someone tells us.
- We use *so* after a positive statement.
  'I love tennis.' 'So do I.'
  'Mike got up at eight.' 'So did Val.'
- We use *neither* after a negative statement.
  'I didn't like the food.' 'Neither did I.' 'Lee can't speak French.' 'Neither can Kim.'

8 Complete the short agreements.

1 **A:** I'm not hungry. **B:** Neither ..am.......... I.
2 **A:** I got up early yesterday. **B:** So .... I.
3 **A:** My dad doesn't work on Saturdays. **B:** Neither .... mine.
4 **A:** We're going to stay at home. **B:** So .... we.
5 **A:** Stephen was late for school today. **B:** So .... Jamie.
6 **A:** I didn't like the film. **B:** Neither .... I.
7 **A:** I hate horror films. **B:** So .... I.
8 **A:** We've never tried Mexican food. **B:** Neither .... we.

9 Choose the correct answer.

Harry: The young man in the blue T-shirt is Beth's cousin, [1] isn't he ?
Peter: Yes, he is. You haven't met him, [2] .... ?
Harry: No, I haven't. He plays the electric guitar, [3] .... ?
Peter: He's very good. He plays in a band. They've already made a CD!
Hey, Beth. You'll introduce us to your cousin, [4] .... ?
Beth: Yes, of course. John, This is Harry and this is Peter. They're my friends. Peter loves music.
Harry: [5] ....
John: It's good to meet you, guys. Hey, cousin. What kind of music is this? I really don't like the CD you're playing.
Peter: [6] .... It's boring. You don't like it, Harry, [7] .... ?
Harry: No, it's awful!
Beth: Actually, John is joking. We're listening to his CD, [8] .... ?
John: I'm afraid we are.
Harry: We thought you were talking about another CD, [9] .... ?
Peter: Well, erm... Let's get something to eat, [10] .... ?

	a	b	c
1	a is he	b isn't he	c doesn't he
2	a have you	b you have	c haven't you
3	a doesn't it	b does he	c doesn't he
4	a will you	b you won't	c won't you
5	a So do I	b Neither do I	c So I do
6	a Neither I do	b So I don't	c Neither do I
7	a don't you	b do you	c you do
8	a aren't we	b are we	c won't we
9	a did we	b didn't I	c didn't we
10	a won't we	b shall we	c don't we



Writing practice

10 Write what you would say in the following situations.

1 You want to make sure that your friend has got all his things before he leaves your house.
You've got all your things, haven't you ?
2 Your friend says that she hates getting up early in the morning. You agree.
So do I .
3 You want to make sure that your mother won't forget to buy biscuits.
Mum, ... ?
4 Your friend says he doesn't know what you have for homework. You don't know, either.
....
5 You want to make sure that your brother fed the cat.
You .... ?
6 You want to watch the film on TV. Tell your friend.
Let's .... ?
7 Your friend says she has bought a new T-shirt. You've bought one, too.
So ....

21 The passive

TeenLink

Fashion files: THE T-SHIRT
by Beth Banks



The T-shirt is one of the most popular items of clothing. Millions of them are sold every day all around the world. I am pretty sure you own more than one (I, personally, own a lot more than one – I had fifteen the last time I counted). You might even be wearing one just now. Actually, that's the beauty of the T-shirt. It is worn by all kinds of different people, in many different situations.

However, things were not always like that. Up until the mid 20th century, T-shirts were made of 100% cotton and were worn only as underwear. In the 1950s white T-shirts became very popular with young people. They were cool and rebellious.

These days, T-shirts are made of cotton and/or polyester fibres, they come in all sizes, they are dyed in a great variety of colours and are decorated with text or pictures. They are even used to advertise products or to pass messages (e.g. 'Save our planet – Recycle'). There are also shops where you can make your own T-shirt: you choose the size, colour and design and then you can print anything you like on them. The end product is as unique as you are!

1 Complete the tables.

	Active	Passive
Present simple	They clean the room every day. They clean the rooms every day.	The room is cleaned every day. The rooms are .... every day.
Past simple	They cleaned the room yesterday. They cleaned the rooms yesterday.	The room was cleaned yesterday. The .... were cleaned yesterday.

2 Read the information.

Use

We use the passive when

- we don't know who does something.
  Our car was stolen last night. (We don't know who stole it.)
- who does something is obvious or not important.
  The thief was arrested last night. (It is obvious that the police arrested the thief.)
  Maria was invited to the party. (Who invited her is not important.)

Form

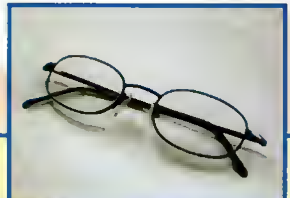
- To form the present simple passive, we use *am / is / are* + past participle.
  Paper is made from wood.
  The rooms are cleaned every day.
- To form the past simple passive, we use *was/were* + past participle.
  This castle was built in 1800.
  The rooms were cleaned yesterday.

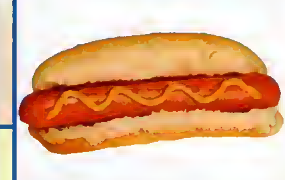
3 Complete with the present simple passive.

1 Ice cream *is made* from cream and sugar. (make)
2 Bananas .... in hot countries. (grow)
3 London .... by thousands of tourists every year. (visit)
4 I .... to Jenny's party. (invite)
5 Lunch .... at half past twelve. (serve)
6 The animals .... three times a day. (feed)
7 The Geography class .... by Mr Green. (teach)
8 The rooms .... every four years. (paint)

4 Write sentences in the past simple passive.







DID YOU KNOW?

1 the toothbrush / invent / in the fifteenth century
The toothbrush was invented in the fifteenth century

2 the first pair of eyeglasses / wear / in the 1200s
....

3 the first bicycle / ride / in 1791
....

4 the first hot dogs / eat / in the 1860s
....

5 the first computer mouse / use / in 1964
....

6 the first CDs / sell / in the 1980s
....

7 the first public basketball game / play / in 1892
....

5 Read the information.

Agent

- When we want to say who did something in a passive sentence, we use *by* + agent (= the person or thing that does the action).
  This book was written by Charles Dickens.
- We don't use an agent if we don't know or aren't interested in who did the action, or when this is obvious.
  Someone broke the window. (We don't know who broke it.)

The window was broken. ✔
~~*The window was broken by someone.*~~
They took him to hospital. (Who took him there is not important.)
He was taken to hospital. ✔
~~*He was taken to hospital by them.*~~
They arrested the thief. (We know that the police arrested him.)
The thief was arrested. ✔
~~*The thief was arrested by the police.*~~

Active → Passive

Look at the changes we make when we change an active sentence to a passive sentence:

	Subject	Action	Object	Agent
Active	Carl Jones →	directed →	this film.	
Passive	This film →	was directed →		by Carl Jones.

6 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use no more than three words.

1 They sent the invitation to the wrong address. *The invitation was sent to the wrong address.*
2 People speak English all over the world. English .... all over the world.
3 Someone stole Jim's bike last night. Jim's bike .... last night.
4 They make these cameras in Japan. These .... in Japan.
5 They wrap the chocolates in foil. The chocolates .... in foil.
6 They built this hotel in 1960. This .... in 1960.
7 They sold that painting two weeks ago. That painting .... two weeks ago.
8 People throw away tonnes of rubbish every day. Tonnes of rubbish .... every day.

7 Rewrite the sentences in the passive. Use an agent only where necessary.

1 Mrs Evans marks the exam papers.
The exam papers are marked by Mrs Evans.
2 A famous reporter interviewed her.
....
3 Architects design houses.
....
4 They grow coffee in Brazil.
....
5 They delivered my new computer on Friday.
....
6 One of the students broke the window.
....
7 Jon Allan designed her costume.
....
8 Someone hid the treasure map in a secret place.
....

8 **Read and complete with the correct form of the *active* or *passive* voice.**

TeenLink



How is a book made?
by Harry Davies

A book begins with an author. Then the author needs a great idea for a story and a computer. Before computers [1] ...were invented... (invent) authors used a pen and lots of sheets of paper. That's why the first copy of a book [2] .... (call) a 'manuscript' – the word comes from the latin words 'manus=hand' and 'scriptus=written'. This was hard work because when the author [3] .... (make) changes to the text he/she had to write that part again. With computers, changes [4] .... (make) a lot more easily.
When the manuscript is ready it [5] .... (take) to a publisher. The publisher [6] .... (read) it and decides whether to publish it or not. Then the manuscript [7] .... (give) to an editor. Editors [8] .... (help) authors. They read the manuscript and make any changes that are necessary. The book is then ready to go to the designer's studio. There, the right style and size of letters [9] .... (choose) and the artwork [10] .... (add). When everyone is happy with how the book looks, it [11] .... (send) to the copy editor. The text [12] ....(check) for spelling and grammar mistakes and then it is ready for printing.

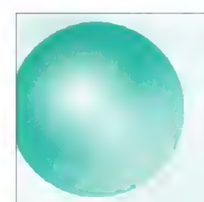
Writing practice

9 **Rewrite the article and put the underlined parts into the passive.**

You're back home from school. You turn on the lights. You take a cool drink from the fridge and you heat your dinner in the microwave.
For people who lived 200 years ago, this would be science fiction!
200 years ago there was no electricity.
[1] People heated houses with a real fire and [2] they lit rooms with candles. [3] Milkmen delivered milk every morning and [4] people stored it in a cool place.
[5] They cooked food in the fireplace or on a big stove.
200 years ago there was no plumbing! [6] People carried water from the nearest well or fountain and [7] they washed clothes by hand.
Then [8] they ironed clothes with a heavy iron. [9] They filled irons with hot coal! [10] People used horse carriages because there were no cars or buses. I think I prefer life in the 21st century, don't you?



200 years ago there was no electricity.[1] Houses were heated
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....



Use your English (Units 18–21)

1 Put the words in the correct order.

1 Ben / I / yesterday / saw / outside the supermarket *I saw Ben outside the supermarket yesterday*.
2 was waiting / he / for his friend ....
3 a party for his birthday / is having / on Saturday / he ....
4 all his friends from school / he / has invited ....
5 is coming / Kelly / to the party, too ....
6 her e-mail address / me / Ben / gave ....
7 this morning / I / her / e-mailed ....
8 to the party / her mother / is going to drive us ....
9 we / at her house / are going to meet / at eight o'clock ....
10 her black skirt for the party / is going to lend / me / she ....

2 Beth wants to write an article for *TeenLink*. She's interviewing David Fox, a famous author. Read and complete the questions.

Beth: [1] *Is this your first book*, Mr Gibson? (this / be / your first book)
Mr Fox: No, it isn't.
Beth: [2] ....? (how many books / you / write)
Mr Fox: Three. I've written three books.
Beth: [3] .... your first book? (when / you / write)
Mr Fox: Fifteen years ago.
Beth: [4] .... then? (how old / you / be)
Mr Fox: I was twenty-seven.
Beth: [5] .... at the moment? (you / work on / another book)
Mr Fox: Yes, I am.
Beth: [6] .... about? (what / it / be)
Mr Fox: Well, it's about a young man who wants to be a famous artist.
Beth: I see. Well, thank you very much, Mr Gibson. Good luck with your new book! Oh, one more thing: [7] .... (you / could / sign) this book for me, please?
Mr Gibson: Of course! Here you are!

3 Complete with question tags.

1 A: You weren't talking to me, *were you*? B: Yes, I was!
2 A: Let's wait here, ...? B: No. I want to go home!
3 A: You haven't finished yet, ...? B: Of course I have.
4 A: Jane is still doing her homework, ...? B: No, she's watching TV.
5 A: They left at six, ...? B: No, they're still here.
6 A: They aren't waiting for us, ...? B: I don't think so.
7 A: Be quiet, ...? B: OK. Sorry.
8 A: Your brother won't help us, ...? B: Of course he will!

4 Complete the short agreements.

1 **A**: I love rock music. **B**: So do I.
2 **A**: I'm not hungry. **B**: .... I.
3 **A**: We moved here two years ago. **B**: .... we.
4 **A**: I've never ridden a horse. **B**: .... I.
5 **A**: My sister can speak German. **B**: .... mine.
6 **A**: Mark doesn't eat meat. **B**: .... Alex.
7 **A**: We've been to the USA. **B**: .... we.
8 **A**: I didn't go to Ella's party. **B**: .... I.

5 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use 1–3 words.

1 They clean the offices twice a week.
The offices are cleaned twice a week.
2 Someone broke the window last night.
The window .... last night.
3 Sarah Willis designed my sister's wedding dress. My sister's wedding dress .... Sarah Willis.
4 They make these computers in Germany.
These computers .... in Germany.
5 A famous photographer took these photos.
These photos .... a famous photographer.
6 The students write the articles for *TeenLink*.
The articles for *TeenLink* .... the students.
7 Someone sent this e-mail four weeks ago.
This e-mail .... four weeks ago.
8 Mr Smith marks our tests.
Our tests .... Mr Smith.

6 Complete with one word.

Nick: What [1] 's that huge box by the door?
Dave: Oh, that? That's dad's new computer. It [2] .... delivered this morning.
Nick: What? When [3] .... dad buy a new computer?
Dave: Last week. And guess what? He's going to give me his old one!
Nick: What? No, he isn't! He's going to give it [4] .... *me*! I haven't got a computer!
Dave: Neither [5] .... I.
Nick: Yes, but you don't need a computer, Dave, [6] .... you?
Dave: Of course I do! I need it for my school projects.
Nick: [7] .... do I.
Dave: That's not fair! I want a computer, too!
Nick: Don't worry, I'll let you use mine. And you'll let me use your new camera, won't [8] .... ?
Dave: Err... well, yes, OK. I will.

Now you can ...

- ✔ Ask and answer different types of questions.
  What are you doing? Were you talking to me?
- ✔ Check if something is true, or if someone agrees with you.
  You're from Cambridge, aren't you?
  The party was awful, wasn't it?
- ✔ Agree with what someone tells you, or add information that's similar to what someone tells you.
  Luke lives in Brighton. So does Mel.
  I didn't like the film. Neither did I.

22 *-ing* forms and infinitives



1 **Complete the tables.**

-ing form	
-ing form as subject	Ice-skating is easy. Windsurf................ is fun.
go + *-ing*	Let's go shopping. We went swim .... yesterday.
-ing form after prepositions	I'm not good at skating. I'm really bad at spell................
verb + *ing* form	She loves painting. I don't like draw................ .

Infinitive	
Infinitive of purpose	Mum went to the supermarket to get some milk. He came here .... see you.
verb + infinitive	I promise to help you. I don't want .... try.
adjective + infinitive	I'm really happy to see you. I'm sorry .... hear about that.

▶ Look at the spelling rules on page 140.

2 Read the information.

***-ing* form**

We can use the *-ing* form like a noun:

- as the subject of a sentence:
  Learning English is easy.
- after *go*, to talk about a particular activity or sport:
  I went swimming.
  How often do you go skiing?
- after adjectives with prepositions. (For a list of adjectives followed by prepositions, see Unit 17.)
  My sister's very good at painting.
  I'm tired of watching TV all the time!
- after the verbs *like, enjoy, love, hate, prefer, not mind, can't stand.*
  She loves dancing.
  I can't stand listening to that music!

3 Write sentences with the *-ing* form.

1. drive / fast / dangerous ...Driving fast is dangerous....................
2. go out / with friends / fun ....
3. travel / by plane / expensive ....
4. collect / stamps / interesting ....
5. eat / sweets / bad for your teeth ....
6. play golf / boring ....
7. walk / good exercise ....
8. smoke / bad for you ....

4 Write sentences with the *-ing* form.

1. Harry / not like / skate
   ...Harry doesn't like skating..........................
2. Lucy / be / fond of / paint
   ....
3. Peter / can't stand / listen / to Lucy's music
   ....
4. my father / often / go / fish
   ....
5. I / really enjoy / cook
   ....
6. he / be / very keen on / collect / model cars
   ....
7. Chrissie / never / go / shop / at weekends
   ....
8. Kelly / be / afraid of / walk / in the dark
   ....

5 Read the information.

We use *to* + infinitive after the verbs *want, agree, decide, offer, promise, would like, would love.*

I want to go home. He offered to help us.

- after these adjectives: happy, sorry, glad.
  I'm really happy to see you.
  I'm sorry to hear about that.
- to express purpose.
  She went to the supermarket to get some milk. (She went to the supermarket because she wanted to get some milk.)
- We use an infinitive without *to* after the verbs *let, make* and *would rather.*
  My dad didn't let me go to the party.
  I'd rather watch a comedy.

6 Circle the correct answer.

1 No, I don't want go / to go!
2 Will your sister let us use / to use her computer?
3 Ben agreed help / to help us.
4 They promised be / to be back at six.
5 Simon offered drive / to drive us to the station.
6 I'd rather stay / to stay at home tonight.
7 They've decided sell / to sell the house.
8 I'm so sorry I made you cry / to cry!

B: Fine! We'll go without you!
B: Yes. I've already asked her.
B: That's great!
B: Well, they're late again!
B: OK. I'll be ready in five minutes.
B: Me too.
B: I know. They're moving to London.
B: Don't ever do that again!

7 Join the sentences. Use an infinitive with *to*.

1 He came here. He wanted to see you.
He came here to see you ....
2 Amy went to the café. She wanted to meet Katie.
....
3 They're going to Brighton. They want to visit a friend.
....
4 Dad turned on the radio. He wanted to listen to the news.
....
5 Kelly went out. She wanted to buy a present for Tricia.
....
6 I phoned George. I wanted to tell him about the party.
....
7 He stayed at home. He wanted to finish his project.
....
8 I need a key. I want to open that door.
....

8 Complete with the correct form of the verb.

1 Where's Linda? She promised ..to be........ here at eight. (be)
2 I'm not very good at .... (draw)
3 Hi! I'm so glad .... you! (see)
4 We often go .... at the weekends. (swim)
5 No, I don't like this shirt. I'd rather .... that one. (wear)
6 Jack was very busy, so I offered .... him. (help)
7 I can't stand .... horror films. (watch)
8 .... a computer is very easy. (use)
9 Do you enjoy .... ? (read)
10 I'd like .... Madrid one day. (visit)

9 Read and complete. Use an infinitive with or without *to* or the *–ing* form.

Peter: Are you doing anything this afternoon?
Lucy: I'm going to the shops. I need a new pair of jeans.
Peter: Oh, I'd like [1] ...to do...... some shopping, too. I want [2] .... (buy) some sports socks.
Lucy: Would you like [3] .... (come) with me?
Peter: I can't stand [4] .... (shop) with you! You go to all the shops and try hundreds of things before you buy anything! I'd rather [5] .... (stay) at home.
Lucy: Well, I'm sorry [6] .... (hear) that. Oh, by the way, I'm going [7] .... (bowl) afterwards. Harry and Beth are coming. You are not invited!
Peter: Oh, come on, Lucy! Let me [8] .... (go) with you! I love [9] .... (bowl)!
Lucy: Only if you promise [10] .... (pay) for me, too! That will teach you to say bad things about your sister!

Writing practice

10 Complete the sentences so that they are true about you.

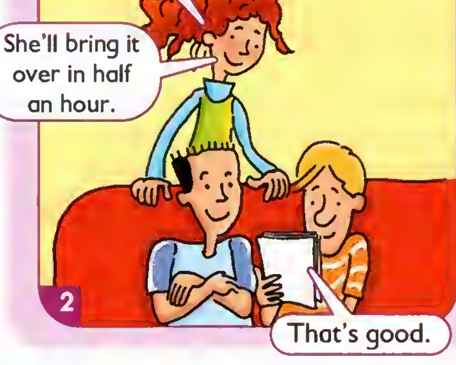
Name: ....

1 In my free time I enjoy ....
2 I'm keen on ....
3 I hate ....
4 I don't mind ....
5 I'm good at ....
6 I love ....
7 Next summer I would like ....
8 I've decided .... when I grow up.
9 When I finish school I want ....
10 .... is exciting!

23 Reported speech



Peter: What article? Does Sophie write for *TeenLink*?
Harry: Last week she asked me if she could write something and I said yes.
Peter: What's the article about?
Lucy: Sophie says it's about recycling.
Harry: It's still too long! We haven't got enough space for it.
Lucy: But she's already rewritten it three times!
Harry: Well she'll have to write it one more time, then.
Lucy: (on the phone) Sophie, Harry says the article is too long.



How about this?
RECYCLING By Sophie Simpson RECYCLE - IT'S GOOD!
Well, now it is too short ...!
3

1 Complete the tables.

Reported statements and questions in the present

	Direct speech	Reported speech
Statements	'The article is too long.' 'I can make it shorter.'	Harry says (that) the article is too long. Sophie says (................) she can make it shorter.
Questions	'Does Sophie write for *TeenLink*?' 'What's the article about?'	Peter asks if Sophie writes for *TeenLink*. He wants to know .... the article is about.

Reported statements and questions in the past

	Direct speech	Reported speech
Statements	'The article is too long.' 'I can make it shorter.'	Harry said (that) the article was too long. Sophie .... that she could make it shorter.
Questions	'Does Sophie write for *TeenLink*?' 'What's the article about?'	Peter asked if Sophie wrote for *TeenLink*. He .... to know what the article was about.

2 Read the information.

Reported statements and questions in the present

We use reported speech when we want to report what somebody else said.

'I'm ready.' → *Ben says he is ready.*

'I can't dance.' → *Kelly says she can't dance.*

Reported statements

When we report what someone says:

- we use a reporting verb, like *say*.
  He says (that) he can't come with us.
- we usually change possessive adjectives and pronouns:
  'I can't find my keys.' →
  He says (that) he can't find his keys.
  'I live with my grandparents.' →
  She says (that) she lives with her grandparents.

Reported questions

When we report questions we use reporting verbs like *ask* or *want to know*.

Mark asks where Ben is.

Keith wants to know what time it is.

- The word order in reported questions is the same as in statements. We don't use an auxiliary verb.
  'Where is Ben?' →
  Mark asks where Ben is. ✔
  ~~*Mark asks where is Ben.*~~
  'Where do you live?' →
  Kim wants to know where I live. ✔
  ~~*Kim wants to know where do I live.*~~
- When we report *yes/no* questions, we use *if* after the reporting verb.
  'Is Fred here?' → *Joe asks if Fred is here.*
  ~~*Joe asks is Fred here.*~~
  'Does Sam live here?' →
  She asks if Sam lives here. ✔
  ~~*She asks does Sam live here.*~~

3 You are chatting with a new friend on the Internet. Your cousin is in the room with you. Tell him / her what your new friend says.

1 *Holly says (that) she's thirteen years old* .
2 *She says* ....
3 *She* ....
4 ....
5 ....
6 ....
7 ....
8 ....



1 'I'm thirteen years old.'
2 'I live in London.'
3 'My parents work in a bank.'
4 'I've got a twin sister.'
5 'I love pop music.'
6 'I can speak German, French and Italian.'
7 'I don't like science fiction films.'
8 'My favourite subject is Art.'

4 You want to go to the cinema with your friends Lisa and Luke. You are talking to Luke on the phone. Lisa is with you. Tell her what Luke asks you.

1 'What time does the film start?'
He wants to know what time the film starts .

2 'How much does the ticket cost?'
He wants to know ....

3 'Can you be ready at six?'
He wants to ....

4 'What time do you have to be back?'
....

5 'What do you want to do after the film?'
....

6 'Do you want to go to that new fast food restaurant in West Street?'
....

7 'Can Val come with us?'
....

Look!

He wants to know what time the film starts. ✔

~~*He wants to know what time does the film start.*~~ ✗

5 Read the information.

Reported statements and questions in the past

Reported statements

- When we don't report what someone says immediately, or when what they said is not true now, we use a past tense reporting verb like *said*.
  'I'm tired.' ➜ *Andy said he was tired.*
- When the reporting verb is in the past, we also change the tense of the verb. Present simple becomes past simple in reported speech.
  'I live in Madrid.' ➜
  She said (that) she lived in Madrid.
  'I can't stay.' ➜
  Jamie said (that) he couldn't stay.

Reported questions

We make the same changes when we report questions:

- We use a past tense reporting verb.
  Mark asked where Ben was.
  Keith wanted to know what time it was.
- And we change the tense of the main verb (present simple ➜ past simple).
  'Do you like rock music?' ➜
  He asked if I liked rock music.
  'Where is Katie?' ➜
  She wanted to know where Katie was.

6 Report the statements.

1 'I want to go home.' Colin said *(that) he wanted to go home* .
2 'I don't like the food.' Vicky said ....
3 'We can't use my brother's computer.' Ken said ....
4 'I have to be at the station at six.' Ella said ....
5 'We're late.' They said ....
6 'I don't believe him.' Sophie said ....
7 My sister works in a bookshop.' Pete said ....
8 'Anna isn't at home.' Jane said ....

7 Report the questions.

Beth's 6-year-old cousin, Jilly, visited her last weekend and she was full of questions. Beth is telling her Mum.

1	Who is your best friend?	Jilly asked *who my best friend was*.
2	What time do you get up in the morning?	She wanted to know ....
3	Is your school far?	Then she asked ....
4	Do you like going to the cinema?	She asked.................................... .
5	Have you got a TV in your room?	Jilly wanted to know ....
6	Are you tired?	Then she asked ....
7	Can you speak Spanish?	She also asked ....
8	How much pocket money do you get?	Finally Jilly wanted to know ... ...

Writing practice

8 Report the dialogue.

Liam is a new student in Lucy's class. Lucy and some other classmates want to know everything about him.



Lucy: Where are you from?

Sophie: Have you got any brothers or sisters?

Sam: What kind of music do you like?

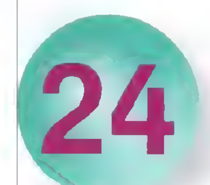
Dave: Can you play basketball?

Laura: Do you like our school?

I'm from Manchester.
I have one sister.
I love pop music.
I'm very good at it.
It's great. Everyone is very friendly.



There's a new student in our class. His name's Liam and during the break, we asked him a lot of questions. First, I asked Liam *where he was from* ....
and he said ....
Sophie asked him ....
and he ....
Sam asked .... and he
said ....
Dave asked Liam ....
and he answered ....
Finally, Laura asked ....
and Liam ....



Defining relative clauses

I've got a brilliant story for the magazine!

That's great!

It's the story which was in the local news yesterday. A boy who couldn't swim fell into the river by accident and a man jumped in to save him. This is the photo that was in the local newspaper.

And who's this woman?

She's the one who saved them both in the end. The man got a cramp and he couldn't swim!

1 **Complete the table.**

Defining relative clauses	
who	That's the woman who saved the man and the boy. That's the man .... lives next door.
which	This is the story which was in the local news yesterday. The car .... is parked outside our house is Mr Taylor's.
that	The lady that answered the phone was Jenny's mother. This is the photo .... was in the local newspaper.
whose	That's the woman whose dog attacked me the other day! The man .... car was stolen went to the police station.

2 Read the information.

We use defining relative clauses to give more information about someone or something, or to make it clear which person, thing or animal we are talking about.

- We use *who* for people: *The lady who works in that shop is Jon's mother.*
- We use *which* for things or animals: *The train which stops at Bristol leaves at 8.00.*
- We use *that* for people, things or animals. We can use it instead of *who* or *which*. *The lady that works in that shop is Jon's mother.* *The train that stops Bristol leaves at 8.00.*
- We use *whose* for people, things or animals, to show possession. *That's the boy whose bike was stolen.*

3 Complete with *who* or *which*.

1 I met a woman ..*who*.......... looked like your mother.
2 Where's the magazine .... was on the table?
3 Is there someone .... can help us?
4 Mike bought a computer .... cost £1,500.
5 The man .... called last night didn't leave a message.
6 My sister works in the clothes shop .... is next to the library.
7 The woman .... lives in that house is a famous writer.
8 The bag .... is on the chair is Sophie's.
9 Our new neighbours have got a dog .... barks all night!
10 Do you know anyone .... wants to buy these tickets?

4 Complete with *who's* or *whose*.

1 The girl ..*who's*...... standing next to Anne is Jim's sister.
2 The boy .... ball had fallen into the river was crying.
3 The woman .... sitting behind Mrs Watts is Tina's mother.
4 Is that the man .... wife is a famous artist?
5 The man .... waiting at the bus stop is my Science teacher.
6 That's the woman .... house was robbed last week.
7 The boy .... wearing the blue T-shirt looks like your cousin.
8 I know a girl .... sister has met Beyoncé.

5 Circle the extra word in these sentences.

1 The sandwich that (it) is on the table is for Peter.
2 These are the CDs that I bought them yesterday.
3 Is that the girl who she won the race?
4 The man that he entered the building was wearing a long black coat.
5 I don't really like films that they don't have a happy ending.
6 That's the vase that it cost my mum £500!
7 Where's the money that I left it on my desk this morning?
8 Is this the woman that she has just moved in the house next door?

6 Write sentences. Use defining relative clauses.

1 a reporter / someone / work for a newspaper.
A reporter is someone who works for a newspaper.
2 an author / someone / write / books
....
3 a parrot / a bird / can talk
....
4 a ruler / something / we use to draw straight lines
....
5 a dentist / someone / look after / your teeth
....
6 a waiter / someone / work / in a restaurant
....
7 an ostrich / a very large bird / can run very fast
....
8 a thief / a person / steal / things
....

Look!

The sandwich that is on the table is for Peter. ✔

~~*The sandwich that it's on the table is for Peter.*~~ ✗.

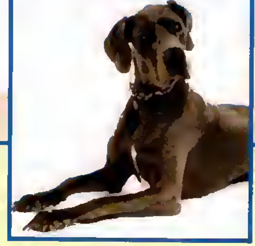
7 Join the sentences. Use defining relative clauses.

1 There's the house. My aunt wants to buy it.
There's the house that my aunt wants to buy
2 An old man answered the door. He was Jake's grandfather.
....
3 *Wanted* is the film. It made him famous.
....
4 A girl is standing over there. She's my cousin.
....
5 That's the boy. His mother teaches English at our school.
....
6 Here's the note. Ben left it for you this morning.
....
7 I ate the sandwich. It was in the fridge.
....
8 We stayed in a hotel. It had a huge swimming pool.
....

8 Circle the correct answer.

1 The train ..*that*........ is coming into the station right now goes to Paddington.
a who b that c whose
2 This is the man .... daughter won the first prize in the competition.
a whose b who c that
3 My brother is the one .... always leaves the door unlocked!
a which b who's c who
4 The house .... burned in the fire was 300 years old.
a who b which c whose
5 I know a man .... 2.15 metres tall.
a who's b whose c that
6 I've met a girl .... name is Penny Pound.
a that's b who's c whose
7 The man .... answered the phone was my father.
a who b which c who is
8 Is he the actor .... fell and broke his arm while he was filming?
a which b whose c that

9 Join the sentences with a relative pronoun and complete the article for *TeenLink*.


Bernie, the great dane.

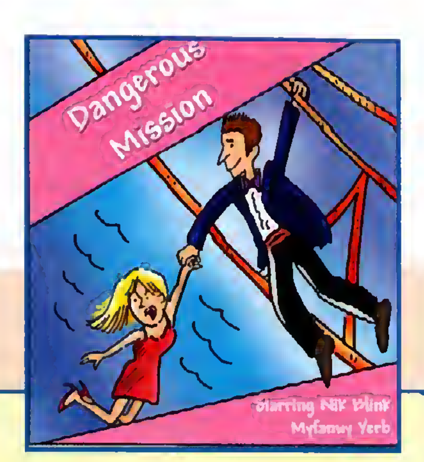
TeenLink

1 A thief stole a car from a supermarket car park. He jumped out of it only minutes later.
2 A dog had been asleep on the back seat. The dog woke up.
3 He was looking for a car. The car was unlocked.
4 he did not see the great dane. The great dane was asleep on the back seat of the car.
5 he saw the dog. The dog was making the growling noise.
6 A woman was walking home from the supermarket. The woman saw the thief running away.

1 *A thief who stole a car from a supermarket car park jumped out of it only minutes later* .
2 .... and gave the thief the shock of his life.

The thief walked round the car park of the SuperSave supermarket on Elm Road, last Friday. 3 .... He was thrilled when he saw a man park his car and leave without taking the keys. Unfortunately for him, 4 .... The thief got into the car, turned the key and drove out of the car park. A few moments later, he heard a growling noise from behind. He looked in the rear view mirror and 5 ....
6 .... She said: 'The man just jumped out of the car and ran across the street without looking. He looked very frightened. The dog growled and barked at him but it didn't get out of the car. He was lucky because there was no traffic on the road!'

25 Sentence linking



TeenLink

FACT AND FICTION
By Beth Banks

My friends and I enjoy a good film on the big screen and we often spend our pocket money at the cinema. We like adventure films, so last Friday we went to see 'Dangerous Mission'. The hero, a secret agent, did all sorts of impossible things, as usual. Although the baddies did their best, he managed to save the world once again. Then he got on his motorbike and rode into the sunset without a scratch!

I really liked the film but all this isn't very realistic, is it? Actually, in the movies, things are totally different from real life. Read the list below and see if I'm right.

IN THE MOVIES

- Although the hero jumps off a moving train, he lands without breaking anything.
- The hero has been in a fight but he only has a small cut above his eye.
- The poisonous snake doesn't bite the hero because he can hypnotise it with his eyes.

IN REAL LIFE

- An ordinary man jumps off a moving train and breaks one or two legs.
- You can tell that an ordinary man has been in a fight because he's got bruises everywhere!
- Poisonous snakes rarely bite people, so there is no real danger if you leave them alone!

1 **Complete the table.**

and	We went out and we had a great time. She phoned David .... told him about the party.
but	We went out but we didn't have a good time. She phoned David .... she didn't tell him about the party.
because	We didn't go swimming because it was cold. I stayed at home .... I was tired.
so	It was cold, so we didn't go swimming. I was tired, ... I stayed at home.
although	Although he wasn't feeling well, he went to school. She bought the dress .... it was very expensive.

2 Read the information.

We use *and, but, because, so* and *although* to link sentences/ideas.

And, but

- We use *and* to link sentences that are about similar ideas, actions or situations.
  He had breakfast and left for work.
  I went to the party and I saw Tim.
- We use *but* to link sentences that are about different or opposite ideas.
  I've met Kim but I haven't met her sister. I read the book but I haven't seen the film.

Because, so

- We use *because* to give the reason for something.
  I was late because I missed the bus.
  She didn't go out because she was busy.
- We use *so* to describe the result of an action or situation. We use a comma before *so*.
  I missed the bus, so I was late.
  She was busy, so she didn't go out.

Although

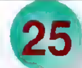
- We use *although* to link sentences that are about different or opposite ideas.
  Although I tried, I couldn't do the exercise.
- *Although* can come at the beginning or in the middle of the sentence. When it comes at the beginning, we use a comma to separate the two parts of the sentence.
  Although she wasn't invited, she came to the party.
  She came to the party although she wasn't invited.

3 Complete with *and* or *but*.

1 Harry went to the supermarket ..*and*........ bought some cat food.
2 Beth finished her article .... gave it to Harry.
3 I bought the book a month ago .... I haven't read it yet.
4 I visited their new website .... downloaded some great photos.
5 We saw Jane .... we didn't see Chris.
6 I wanted to phone him .... I didn't have his phone number.
7 We had dinner .... then we went to bed.
8 I wanted to help him .... I was too busy.

4 Complete with *because* or *so*.

1 She's angry .*because*..... he lied to her.
2 I hadn't finished my homework, ... I couldn't go out with them.
3 We couldn't have the picnic .... it was raining.
4 We didn't buy that car .... it was too expensive.
5 I wasn't hungry, ... I didn't have lunch.
6 They lost the game .... they played badly.
7 I didn't have her address, ... I couldn't e-mail her.
8 Anna had a headache, ... she went straight to bed.



5 Rewrite the sentences. Use *because* or *so*.

1 We've lost the tickets, so we can't go to the concert.
We can't go to the concert because we've lost the tickets.

2 She took a taxi because she was late.
....

3 I went to bed late last night, so I couldn't get up in the morning.
....

4 She didn't hear the bell because she was asleep.
....

5 I hadn't tidied my room, so mum didn't let me go to the park.
....

6 Jamie had a stomachache because he had eaten too much ice cream.
....

7 I didn't buy that book because I didn't have enough money.
....

8 He didn't have breakfast, so he's hungry.
....

6 Join the sentences. Use *although*.

1 It was raining. We went out.
Although it was raining, we went out.

2 I hate horror films. I liked this one.
....

3 Tim is only eight. He can speak three languages.
....

4 It was hot. He was wearing a jacket.
....

5 I was tired. I couldn't sleep.
....

6 I got up late. I arrived on time.
....

7 Becky worked hard. She didn't pass the test.
....

8 They're twins. They're quite different.
....

7 Circle the correct answer.

Eve: So, did you go out with Caitlin last night?

Zoe: Yes, I did. We went to the theatre [1] and / but then we had dinner at that new fast food restaurant in East Street.

Eve: Did Gracie come with you?

Zoe: No. She wanted to come [2] and / but her parents had gone out, [3] because / so she had to stay at home and look after Ben. What about you? What did you do?

Eve: Nothing. I stayed at home [4] and / but watched TV. We were invited over to the Smith's house for dinner, [5] but / so I couldn't go. I had a terrible headache [6] and / but I was really tired, [7] because / so I stayed in and watched *The Big Day*. It's a really good film. Have you seen it?

Zoe: Yes. And I've read the book, too. And [8] so / although I really liked the book, I thought the film was a bit boring.

Eve: Oh. I haven't read the book.

Zoe: Really? You should. Here, take it. It's fantastic – you'll love it.

Eve: Great! Thanks!

8 Circle the correct answer.

1 She didn't go to bed early ..although.. she was tired.
   a because   b and   c although
2 It was a lovely day, ... they decided to ride their bikes to the lake.
   a so   b although   c but
3 Susan's very good at tennis .... she's terrible at volleyball.
   a and   b but   c so
4 I didn't study for the test .... I'd left my book at school.
   a because   b so   c but
5 .... she couldn't speak Italian, she understood what the man said.
   a So   b Although   c Because
6 We hadn't had any breakfast, ... we were very hungry at lunchtime.
   a although   b because   c so

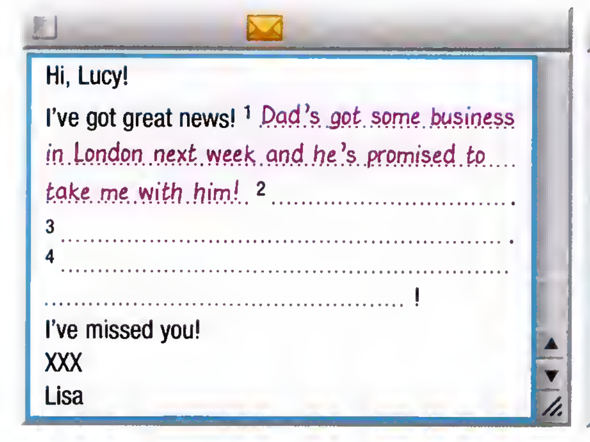
Writing practice

9 Join the sentences and complete the e-mails.

Lisa, Lucy and Peter's cousin, lives in Scotland.



1 Dad's got some business in London next week. He's promised to take me with him. (and)
2 Mum isn't very happy. I'll miss school for three days. (because)
3 I'll have to work harder when we come back. I don't mind. (but)
4 It will be great to see you. It will be great to spend some time with you. (and)
5 I have to go to school on weekdays. I'm already planning what we're going to do at the weekend. (although)
6 It's Dad's birthday on Friday. We're all going out for a family meal. (so)
7 On Saturday morning, I usually go skating in the park. We could do something else. (but)
8 I've told her all about you. She's dying to meet you. (and)
9 I've left Sunday free. We're going to do anything you like. (because)


Hi, Lucy!

I've got great news! [1] Dad's got some business in London next week and he's promised to take me with him! [2] ....

[3] ....

[4] ....

................................!

I've missed you!

XXX

Lisa

Hi, cousin!

I've missed you, too!

[5] ....!

First of all, [6] ....

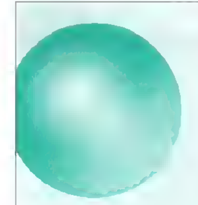
[7] ....

In the afternoon, Beth's invited a few friends at her house. [8] ....

[9] ....!

Love,

Lucy



Use your English (Units 22–25)

1 Complete with the correct form of the verb. Then circle the correct answer, so that the sentences are true for you.

1 I think that playing computer games is fun / boring. (play)
2 I'm good / bad at .... (paint)
3 My parents let / don't let me .... up late on weekdays. (stay)
4 I want / don't want .... to the cinema on Saturday. (go)
5 I would like .... the Louvre / Disneyland one day. (visit)
6 I like / don't like .... to rock music. (listen)
7 Romantic films make / don't make me .... (cry)
8 I'm afraid / I don't mind .... in the dark. (walk)

2 Last week, Lucy helped Sophie organise her birthday party. Now Lucy is telling Peter what Sophie told her.



1 'I have to get up early on Saturday.'
2 'Can you get the ice cream for the party?'
3 'I can buy the food and soft drinks.'
4 'I want some balloons, too.'
5 'How many CDs can you bring?'
6 'I don't want to wear my red dress.'
7 'I hate it!'
8 'Can I borrow your black skirt?'

1 She said *(that) she had to get up early on Saturday*.
2 She asked me ....
3 She said ....
4 She said ....
5 She asked me ....
6 She said ....
7 She said ....
8 She asked me ....

3 Join the sentences. Use *who, which* or *whose*.

1 A man is standing next to Anna. He's her uncle. *The man who's standing next to Anna is her uncle*.
2 Mike took the money. It was on the table. ....
3 That's the boy! His dog bit me! ....
4 They've got a cat. It sleeps in our garden all the time. ....
5 Penguins are birds. They can't fly. ....
6 I met a girl. Her father is a famous author. ....
7 That's the man! He stole my bag! ....
8 They bought a flat. It is much bigger than ours. ....

4 Circle the correct answer.

Jenny: Hey, it's me.
Val: Oh, hi Jenny. Where are you?
Jenny: I'm on my way back home from the sports centre. My mum has to work late, [1] so / because I have to walk home today! Where are you? What are you doing?

Val: I'm in my room [2] but / and I'm trying to write an article for our school magazine!
Jenny: But I thought you finished that article last night.
Val: Well, I wanted to finish it last night, [3] so / but I couldn't think of anything interesting to write! And [4] so / although I have spent hours looking for ideas on the Internet, I still can't think of anything to write!
Jenny: Oh. I wish I could help you [5] but / because I have to study for my History test. Can it wait until tomorrow? I'm free after school tomorrow, [6] because / so we can work on your article together.
Val: I really have to finish it today [7] although / because Harry Davis, the editor, needs all the articles tomorrow morning.
Jenny: Oh, I see. Well, good luck then! I'll call you later.
Val: Thanks, Jen. Bye!

5 Circle the correct answer.

Hi Beth

Thanks for your e-mail! Yes, I would love [1] .... you next week! But I'm afraid I can't make it on Saturday [2] .... my cousins from London are coming to visit. How about Sunday? I asked Ben [3] .... he could come too [4] .... he said yes. His sister, Penny, might come with us, too. You remember Penny, don't you? She's the girl [5] .... you met at my cousin's party in March. We can go to your favourite fast food restaurant and then we can go [6] .... !
(Don't worry – Ben's very good at it, he's promised [7] .... us!)

What do you think? E-mail me soon!

Love, Katie

1	a see	b to see	c to seeing
2	a although	b but	c because
3	a if	b that	c what
4	a and	b but	c because
5	a which	b whose	c that
6	a skate	b skating	c to skating
7	a help	b to help	c helping

Now you can ...

✔ Use the gerund and infinitive to talk about different activities, likes, dislikes, preferences and purpose.
Swimming is very good for you.
I love dancing.
I'd rather stay at home tonight.
I went to the supermarket to get some milk.

✔ Report what other people say.
He told me that he was tired.
She asked me where I lived.

✔ Make it clear exactly who or what you are talking about, or give more information about someone or something.
That's the girl that I told you about yesterday.
The bag that is on that chair is mine.

✔ Link similar, different or opposite ideas.
I asked her and she said yes.
I asked her but she didn't answer.
Although I asked her lots of times, she didn't say anything.

✔ Describe the result of or the reason for something.
I was tired, so I went to bed.
I didn't buy the CD because I didn't have enough money.

Irregular Verbs

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
be	was/were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bite	bit	bitten
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burn	burned/burnt	burned/burnt
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamed/dreamt	dreamed/dreamt
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
know	knew	known
learn	learned/learnt	learned/learnt
leave	left	left
let	let	let
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
show	showed	shown
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
smell	smelled/smelt	smelled/smelt
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

Spelling rules

Plural nouns

- To make the plural of most nouns, we add *-s* at the end of the word:
  book ➜ four books *table ➜ two tables*
  banana ➜ three bananas
- To make the plural of nouns that end in *-s*, *-ss*, *-sh*, *-ch* or *-x*, we add *-es* at the end of the word:
  bus ➜ three buses *glass ➜ four glasses*
  brush ➜ six brushes *beach ➜ two beaches*
  box ➜ five boxes
- To make the plural of nouns that end in *-o*, we add *-s* or *-es* at the end of the word:
  tomato ➜ six tomatoes *potato ➜ five potatoes*
  piano ➜ two pianos *photo ➜ twelve photos*
  kilo ➜ twenty kilos
- To make the plural of nouns that end in consonant + *-y*, we change *-y* to *-i* and add *-es*:
  story ➜ two stories *baby ➜ three babies*

but

- To make the plural of nouns that end in vowel + *-y*, we just add *-s*:
  eye ➜ two eyes *day ➜ eight days*
- To make the plural of nouns that end in *-f* or *-fe*, we change *-f* to *-v* and add *-es*:
  loaf ➜ three loaves *knife ➜ six knives*
  shelf ➜ five shelves *wife ➜ two wives*

Present simple

- To form the third person singular *(he, she, it)* of most verbs in the present simple, we add *-s*:
  listen ➜ listens *help ➜ helps*
  work ➜ works
- We add *-es* to verbs that end in *-o*, *-s*, *-ss*, *-ch*, *-sh* or *-x*:
  go ➜ goes *finish ➜ finishes*
  kiss ➜ kisses *fix ➜ fixes*
  catch ➜ catches
- For verbs that end in consonant + *-y*, we change *-y* to *-i* and add *-es*:
  carry ➜ carries *fly ➜ flies*

but

- For verbs that end in vowel + *-y*, we just add *-s*:
  say ➜ says *buy ➜ buys*

Verb + -*ing*

- To make the -*ing* form of most verbs, we add -*ing* at the end of the verb:
  sleep ➜ ***sleeping*** *walk* ➜ ***walking***
  stay ➜ ***staying***
- For verbs that end in -*e*, we take away the -*e* and add -*ing*.
  dance ➜ ***dancing*** *make* ➜ ***making***

but

- For verbs that end in -*ee*, we add -*ing*.
  see ➜ ***seeing*** *agree* ➜ ***agreeing***
- With one-syllable verbs that end in one vowel + consonant, we double the final consonant and add -*ing*.
  swim ➜ ***swimming*** *sit* ➜ ***sitting***

but

- For one-syllable verbs that end in two vowels + consonant, we just add -*ing*.
  read ➜ ***reading*** *wait* ➜ ***waiting***
- For two-syllable verbs that end in a vowel and consonant, we double the consonant if the stress is on the second syllable.
  begin ➜ ***beginning***

but

- For two-syllable verbs that end in a vowel and consonant, we don't double the consonant if the stress is on the first syllable.
  open ➜ ***opening***

Past simple

- We add -*ed* to most regular verbs:
  work ➜ ***worked*** *ask* ➜ ***asked***
  watch ➜ ***watched***
- For verbs that end in -*e* or -*ee*, we add -*d*:
  live ➜ ***lived*** *arrive* ➜ ***arrived***
  agree ➜ ***agreed***
- For verbs that end in consonant + -*y*, we change -*y* to -*i* and add -*ed*:
  carry ➜ ***carried*** *study* ➜ ***studied***

but

- For verbs that end in vowel + -*y*, we add -*ed*:
  enjoy ➜ ***enjoyed*** *play* ➜ ***played***
- For verbs that end in one vowel + consonant, we double the final consonant and add -*ed*.
  stop ➜ ***stopped*** *plan* ➜ ***planned***

but

- For verbs that end in two vowels + consonant, we just add -*ed*.
  rain ➜ ***rained*** *wait* ➜ ***waited***

Comparatives and superlatives

- To form the comparative and superlative of most adjectives, we add *-er* or *-est*.
  tall ➜ *taller* ➜ *the tallest*
  short ➜ *shorter* ➜ *the shortest*
  slow ➜ *slower* ➜ *the slowest*
- For adjectives that end in *-e*, we add *-r* or *-st*:
  nice ➜ *nicer* ➜ *the nicest*
  large ➜ *larger* ➜ *largest*
- For adjectives that end in one vowel + consonant, we double the final consonant and add *-er* or *-est*:
  hot ➜ *hotter* ➜ *the hottest*
  big ➜ *bigger* ➜ *(the) biggest,*
- For adjectives that end in *-y*, we change *-y* to *-i* and add *-er* or *-est*:
  heavy ➜ *heavier* ➜ *the heaviest*
  happy ➜ *happier* ➜ *the happiest*

Adverbs of manner

- To form most adverbs of manner, we add *-ly* to an adjective:
  quick ➜ *quickly*
  slow ➜ *slowly*
- For adjectives that end in *-y*, we change *-y* to *-i* and add *-ly*:
  happy ➜ *happily*
  noisy ➜ *noisily*

Word list

Unit 1

article (n.)
band (n.)
brownies (n.)
can (n.)
chef (n.)
edit (v.)
gym (n.)
have a good time (phr.)
lake (n.)
meat (n.)
noise (n.)
report (n.)
riding (n.)
sports centre (n.)

Unit 2

amusement park (n.)
arrow (n.)
behave (v.)
bow (n.)
buffalo (n.)
camp (n.)
chess (n.)
corn (n.)
display (n.)
download (v.)
drop (v.)
DVD recorder (n.)
extraordinary (adj.)
fight (v.)
fireworks (n.)
front (adj.)
head teacher (n.)
horrible (adj.)
huge (adj.)
hunt (v.)
interview (v.)
i-pod (n.)
manager (n.)
naughty (adj.)
nod (v.)
photography (n.)
post (n.)
produce (v.)
pupil (n.)
scratch (v.)
skin (n.)
sound (n.)
stall (n.)
stranger (n.)
successful (adj.)
talent (n.)
tent (n.)
toffee apple (n.)
vinyl (n.)
website (n.)

Unit 3

argue (v.)
arrest (v.)
attack (n.)
block of flats (n.)
bright (adj.)
by mistake (phr.)
car park (n.)
faint (v.)
fall asleep (phr.)
flash (n.)
grab (v.)
ground (n.)
idiot (n.)
lightning (n.)
look for (phr v.)
lorry (n.)
loud (adj.)
mobile (n.)
nearly (adv.)
notice (v.)
oak tree (n.)
patch (n.)
peal (n.)
project (n.)
pull (v.)
shocked (adj.)
shout (v.)
take off (phr v.)
thunder (n.)
thunderstorm (n.)
upstairs (adv.)
yell (v.)

Unit 4

adventure (n.)
amazing (adj.)
blow (v.)
borrow (v.)
brilliant (adj.)
climb (v.)
cute (adj.)
decorate (v.)
do well (phr.)
great-grand-daughter (n.)
hot air balloon (n.)
invitation (n.)
lottery (n.)
organise (v.)
promise (v.)
sound system (n.)
space (n.)
wedding (n.)
write down (phr v.)

Unit 5

action film (n.)
appear (v.)
cover (n.)
curse (n.)
dentist (n.)
incredibly (adv.)
married (adj.)
pal (n.)
pearl (n.)
portrait (n.)
role (n.)
romantic (adj.)
second (n.)
secret (n.)
take part (phr.)
toothache (n.)
various (adj.)
washing-up (n.)

Unit 6

ages (n.)
autograph (n.)
awful (adj.)
depressed (adj.)
fill (v.)
fire brigade (n.)
go wrong (phr.)
guest (n.)
iron (v.)
pick up (phr v.)
put on (phr v.)
scene (n.)
slice (n.)
smoke (n.)
soap (n.)
suit (n.)
toaster (n.)

Unit 7

career (n.)
champion (n.)
come round (phr v.)
court (n.)
Cup (n.)
do my best (phr.)
join (v.)
knock (v.)
land (v.)
lend (v.)
menu (n.)
Sports Science (n.)
talent (n.)

Unit 8

book (v.)
collect (v.)
decision (n.)
issue (n.)

miserable (adj.)
nurse (n.)
passport (n.)
return (v.)
store (n.)
suck (v.)
suitcase (n.)
uniform (n.)

Unit 9

arrange (v.)
art (n.)
bench (n.)
burglar (n.)
circle (n.)
dark (adj.)
darling (n.)
It's none of your business (phr.)
locksmith (n.)
mark (n.)
relative (n.)
waste (v.)

Unit 10

angel (n.)
decide (v.)
eat out (phr v.)
flour (n.)
get some rest (phr.)
honey (n.)
invite (v.)
jar (n.)
offer (v.)
order (v.)
ride (n.)
sauce (n.)
suggestion (n.)
thriller (n.)
turn on (phr v.)

Unit 11

company (n.)
cut off (phr v.)
desert island (n.)
disappointed (adj.)
electricity (n.)
entertainment (n.)
fishing rod (n.)
furious (adj.)
joke (v.)
light (v.)
look after (phr v.)
mate (n.)
Mayoress (n.)
message (n.)
miss (v.)
plug (n.)
pull out (phr v.)
silly (adj.)
stay up (phr v.)
survive (v.)
trombone (n.)

Unit 12

adult (adj.)
air conditioner (n.)
architect (n.)
bush (n.)
butterfly (n.)
carton (n.)
chance (n.)
cherry (n.)
continent (n.)
cool (adj.)
cotton (n.)
cupboard (n.)
deep (adj.)
deer (n.)
dictionary (n.)
eagle (n.)
elegant (adj.)
forest (n.)
global (adj.)
guess (v.)
it's a pity (phr.)
kitten (n.)
laptop (n.)
leaf (n.)
loaf (n.)
machine (n.)
MP3 player (n.)
musical (adj.)
oil (n.)
panic (v.)
polite (adj.)
pond (n.)
pyjama (n.)
robbery (n.)
salty (adj.)
scissors (n.)
seem (v.)
statement (n.)
strawberry (n.)
trick (n.)
unusual (adj.)
wish (n.)

Unit 13

add (v.)
calorie (n.)
cocoa (n.)
diet (n.)
fat (n.)
pancake (n.)
special effect (n.)
sunshine (n.)
variety (n.)
vitamin (n.)

Unit 14

blonde (adj.)
built-in (adj.)
concert (n.)
digital camera (n.)
earring (n.)
flash (n.)
foreign (adj.)
glove (n.)
instrument (n.)
interest (v.)
language (n.)
lonely (adj.)
manager (n.)
megapixel (n.)
pass (v.)
perfect (adj)
price (n.)
screen (n.)
terribly (adv.)
unfortunately (adv.)

Unit 15

behave yourself (phr.)
bore (n.)
buffet (n.)
complain (v.)
corner (n.)
decorate (v.)
drop (v.)
emergency (n.)
end up (phr v.)
help yourself (phr.)
hit (n.)
manage (v.)
midnight (n.)
mirror (n.)
personal stereo (n.)
prepare (v.)
serious (adj.)
sharp (adj.)
shy (adj.)
slip (v.)
starve (v.)
trust (v.)
turn on (phr v.)
upset (adj.)
vegetable (n.)

Unit 16

brain (n.)
calm (adj.)
common (adj.)
competition (n.)
deep (adj.)

documentary (n.)
excited (adj.)
exciting (adj.)
fact (n.)
fingernail (n.)
fit (adj.)
giant (adj.)
human (adj.)
neatly (adv.)
on the other hand (phr.)
ostrich (n.)
pasta (n.)
prize (n.)
rare (adj.)
regularly (adv.)
rock (n.)
safe (adj.)
shark (n.)
squid (n.)
summer camp (n.)
toenail (n.)
weigh (v.)

Unit 17

cube (n.)
disgusting (adj.)
exercise (v.)
fence (n.)
furry (adj.)
instead of (phr.)
kind (adj.)
ladder (n.)
leaflet (n.)
lift (n.)
oven (n.)
owner (n.)
president (n.)
proud (adj.)
rainy (adj.)
stairs (n.)
step (n.)
suggestion (n.)
take place (phr.)
tunnel (n.)
worried (adj.)

Unit 18

attic (n.)
fill (v.)
pick up (phr v.)
questionnaire (n.)
resort (n.)
seaside (n.)
stuff (n.)
survey (n.)
waiter (n.)

Unit 19

abroad (adv.)
booth (n.)
disappear (v.)
familiar (adj.)
fancy dress (n.)
star sign (n.)

Unit 20

exhausted (adj.)
grumble (v.)
introduce (v.)
joke (v.)
make sure (phr.)

Unit 21

add (v.)
advertise (v.)
artwork (n.)
author (n.)
candle (n.)
carriage (n.)
clothing (n.)
coal (n.)
copy editor (n.)
deliver (v.)
design (n.)
designer (n.)
dye (v.)
editor (n.)
end product (n.)
fashion (n.)
fibre (n.)
file (n.)
fireplace (n.)
foil (n.)
fountain (n.)
grow (v.)
heat (v.)
however (conj.)
invent (v.)
item (n.)
manuscript (n.)
mark (v.)
microwave (n.)
milkman (n.)
polyester (n.)
prefer (v.)
pretty (adv.)
product (n.)
public (adj.)
publisher (n.)
rebellious (adj.)
recycle (v.)
rubbish (n.)
science fiction (n.)
serve (v.)
sheet (n.)
store (v.)
stove (v.)
tonne (n.)
treasure (n.)
underwear (n.)
unique (adj.)
variety (n.)
well (n.)
wrap (v.)

Unit 22

by the way (phr.)
glad (adj.)
grow up (phr v.)
keen (adj.)
sock (n.)
would rather (phr.)

Unit 23

pocket money (n.)

Unit 24

local (adj.)
by accident (phr.)
cramp (n.)
bark (v.)
rob (v.)
enter (v.)
coat (n.)
thief (n.)
unlocked (adj.)
shack (n.)
break into (phr v.)
growl (v.)

Unit 25

adventure film (n.)
as usual (phr.)
bruise (v.)
business (n.)
fiction (n.)
fight (n.)
hypnotise (v.)
land (v.)
mission (n.)
ordinary (adj.)
poisonous (adj.)
realistic (adj.)
scratch (n.)
secret agent (n.)
sort (n.)
sunset (n.)
the big screen (n.)
the movies (n.)

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